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CHINESE STILL MAINTAIN HOLD ON CONCESSION

American Women and Children
Are Now Being Evacuated
From Hankow

VOLUNTEER POLICE FORCES DISARMED

Cantonese Foreign Minister
Tenders Apologies for Desecration of Memorial

LONDON, Jan. 7 (P)—A Reuter dispatch from Shanghai says that, according to the latest naval wireless from Hankow, dispatched last night, the British concession there is still in the hands of the Chinese military.

The American women and children are now being evacuated from the city.

After the withdrawal of the naval forces Tuesday night all the volunteer foreign police forces were disarmed, leaving the Chinese free to roam the British quarter, with the British relying on the word of Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, that he assumed full responsibility for law and order and the protection of foreigners.

Chen, according to official advices, tendered apologies to the British Consul for the desecration by a mob of the British war memorial in Hankow and announced that he would undertake to repair the damage to its stone facing.

Change in Policy Demanded
No word has yet been received of the arrival of the American and British warships reported to be racing up the Yangtze from Hong Kong. (Washington dispatches say there are six American naval vessels at Hankow. They are the converted yacht Isabel, gunboat Palos, minesweeper Pigeon, gunboat Villalobos, and the destroyers Pope and Truxton. There are 18 other American naval units in Chinese waters, most of them at Shanghai.)

Commenting on the situation, the Daily Telegraph says: "A swift and decisive change in the British policy is demanded by the crushing proof furnished at Hankow, of the unwisdom of relying upon conciliation at all costs."

The Daily News advocates recognition of the Cantonese Government.

Disaffection Reported
Disaffection among the British-controlled Chinese police in the British concession at Hankow was one of the chief causes for the transfer of British officials of military control to the Cantonese on Tuesday, say authoritative advices from Hankow.

It was discovered that many British-employed police were wearing Nationalist badges under the lapels of their tunics. In view of this situation, and the fact that only 24 British marines and 100 blue-backed were available to control the Chinese mobs, the British accepted the guarantee of the Foreign Minister, Eugene Chen, to maintain order.

Another reason for the British withdrawal of marines is given in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Shanghai which says that a mob of Chinese stood within a few feet of the sandbag barricades and wildly challenged the British marines to kill them. For four hours the little force

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

CITY HALL DEDICATED

WALTHAM, Jan. 7 (Special)—Boy Scouts assisted in the dedication exercises at Waltham's new \$325,000 City Hall here last night, which were attended by about 10,000 persons. The ceremonies were simple, and the Boy Scouts guided the visitors through the building, following which Mayor Henry F. Beal and Mrs. Beal held a reception in the library.

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New York Talks to London for First Time by Radiophone

Successful Despite Static—Conversation Lasts
Five Minutes—Service Opened to Public

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A voice traveled from New York across the Atlantic Ocean to London this morning over high-frequency electric waves, and a new era in telephone communication was thereby established. Precisely at 8:48 o'clock the voice said, "Good morning, Sir Evelyn. Hello! Can you hear me?" "Yes," came the reply.

Ten minutes later when the conversation between Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, secretary of the General Post Office of Great Britain, was concluded, the transatlantic tele-

phone service was declared open to the public.

A group of invited guests gathered in the directors' room on the twenty-sixth floor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at 195 Broadway soon after 8 a. m. for the ceremony. Mr. Gifford made a brief speech summarizing the most important landmarks in development of long-distance telephone service. At its close he raised the telephone receiver and said:

"Operator, let me talk to Sir Evelyn in London."

Within a minute or two the connection was made.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

BRITISH PENSIONS SINCE ARMISTICE TOTAL £665,000,000

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 7.—Great Britain, since the armistice, has spent £665,000,000 in pensions to those who participated in the war, a larger amount than has been expended so far by any other country. This appears from the official returns published here today.

Last year, £67,000,000 was paid to 1,800,000 men, women and children, being £2,500,000 less than the previous 12 months, as, unlike America's experience after the Civil War, it has been found possible to reduce the war pensions total here annually.

STEAMBOAT COMPANY VALUED
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (P)—A tentative valuation of \$325,000,000 of the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Company, was announced today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The company's capitalization is \$141,700, while its book investment is figured at \$249,551.

Motor "Stop" Light Uniformity Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIFORMITY in the rear-end signal lights for motor cars, commonly called "stop" lights, is proposed by experts of the National Society of Automotive Engineers, whose members are voting on the question by mail ballot. After 18 months' study by a subdivision of the lighting division and the Automobile Lighting Association, it is recommended that a red light be universally employed and the amber or yellow signal lights be discarded. No recommendation is made as to wording on the lamp or its position. The standards committee will have the subject up for final adoption at the automotive engineers' annual meeting in Detroit late this month.

Hearing on Utility Earnings to Open Rate Cut Question

Finding of Excess Profits Would Base Plea for
Lower Electric and Gas Rates

A public hearing on the order introduced by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, asking investigation of earnings of public utilities companies with a view to obtaining reduction in rates, will be held by the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives next Thursday, it was announced today. The committee will meet at 10:30 o'clock in room 436 at the State House.

Mr. Shattuck today said that he will appear at the hearing prepared to show why the investigation should be made. His order has assumed almost the significance of an administrative measure since the inaugural address of Governor Fuller, in

which the Chief Executive advanced the proposition that electric and gas companies are receiving unreasonably large earnings under present rates and should be subjected to inquiries on the initiative of the Department of Public Utilities. Members of the Public Utilities Commission today said that the commission will welcome the adoption of the Governor's recommendation since the commission in its telephone report to three successive Legislative sessions up to 1924 recommended the same type of legislation, empowering the commission to investigate rates on its own motion, and abandoned the

SENATOR BORAH DEFIES WETS TO NAME CANDIDATE

Nullification Stand Means
Defeat of Either Party,
He Declares

DRY LAW RESPECT DEMANDED OF ALL

Committee of One Thousand
Gets Coolidge Message on
Law Enforcement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (P)—With a warning to all political parties that defeat faces them "if they tool with this question of law enforcement," members of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, composed of prominent men and women, set out today to launch a vigorous educational campaign in the interest of law observance and enforcement throughout the land.

As their watchword, the committee members had a message from President Coolidge declaring that if public law fails to be enforced, "Government itself fails," and if it fails to be observed, "the very foundation on which self-government rests is weakened and destroyed."

The message was read before the committee's annual meeting here last night, at which Senators Borah, Republican, Idaho, and Sheppard, Democrat, Texas, and Raymond Robins of Chicago, in addresses punctuated with cheers and hand-clapping, raised the danger signal to those who would "nullify" and "trample" the Constitution.

The Warning Is Sounded
The committee adopted a resolution endorsing President Coolidge's stand on law enforcement as outlined in his message to Congress and calling upon the people to "elect and support such officials" in order "to insure our national well-being."

The President, unable to attend the meeting because of the "press of official business," said in his message that he regarded the observance and enforcement of the law as "exceedingly important to the public welfare of the Nation," that "it is scarcely too much to say that all our rights, our liberty, and life itself, are dependent for their protection on public law," and that "anything that your organization can do to impress this principle on the public mind will be a distinct public service."

Senator Borah advised those who believe in "nullification" of the Eighteenth Amendment to "put forth their platform and name their candidate," while Senator Sheppard declared that prohibition is a fixture in the national household, a fact "that no political party may disregard without seriously impairing its influence in the Nation."

"Let us make ourselves so heard," said Mr. Robins, "that no candidate of either party can get the nomination unless he stands for active law enforcement."

The President's Message
President Coolidge's letter to W. T. Gallier, chairman, said:

The White House
Jan. 5, 1927.

My dear Mr. Gallier:
Your invitation to attend the dinner given by the Committee of One Thousand at the New Willard Hotel has been received. I regret that it is not possible for me to make an address before your gathering, but I want you to know that I regard the observance and enforcement of the law as exceedingly important to the public welfare of the Nation.

This is a subject I have often discussed in the past, and I emphasize it. It is scarcely too much to say that all our rights, our liberty and life itself are dependent for their protection on public law. If it fails to be enforced Government itself fails. If it fails to be observed the very foundation on which self-government rests is weakened and destroyed. Anything that your organization can do to impress this principle on the public mind will be a distinct patriotic service. No country has ever reached a state of perfect law observance or enforcement.

Every first-class Government makes an honest and intelligent effort to enforce the law, and the standards of citizenship are very much higher when there is any general failure to observe the law. I welcome the assistance of all organizations in the carrying out of their purpose of supporting these principles. With kindest regards, I am very truly yours,

(Signed) Calvin Coolidge.

The resolution endorsing Mr. Coolidge's remarks in his congressional message will be sent to the White House.

"We believe," it says in part, "that wholehearted adherence to such principles and the loyal carrying out of such policies by our chief executive and by all others in positions of public authority will insure our national well-being."

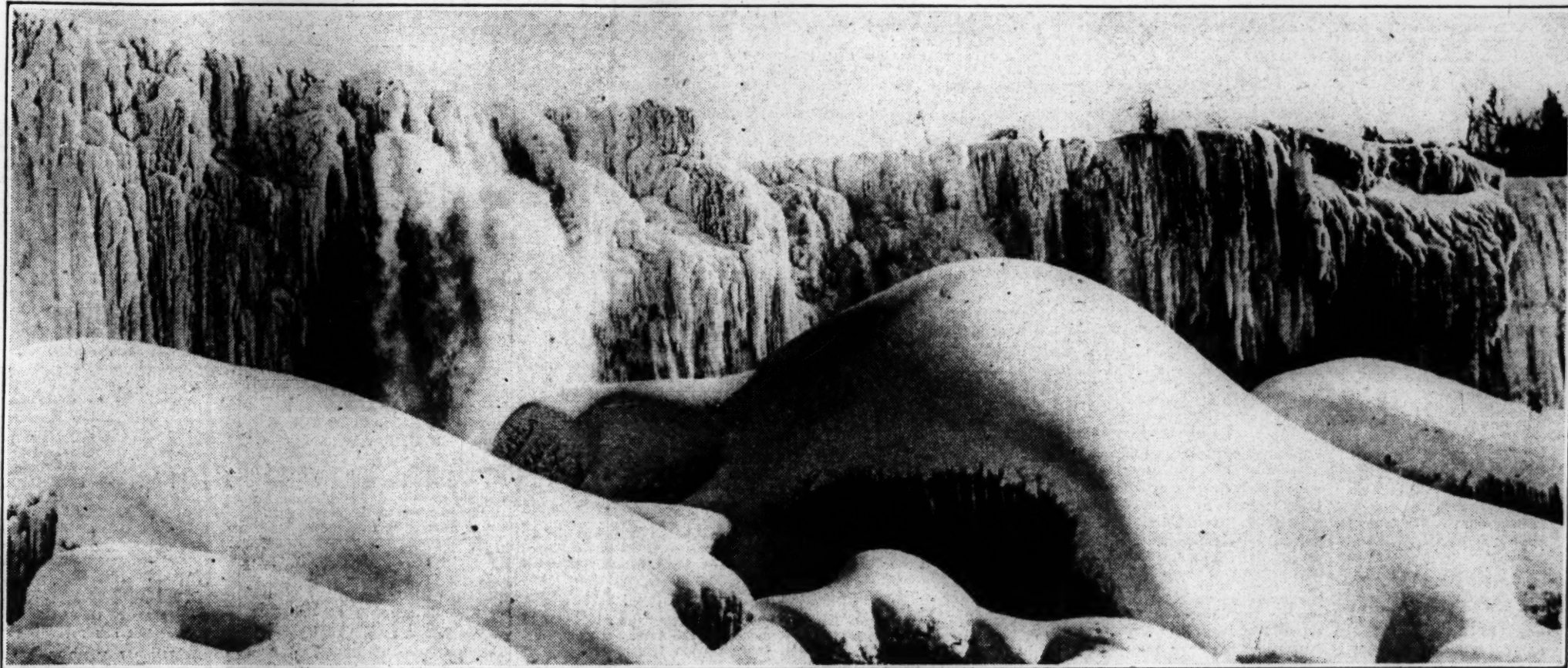
"We call upon the people of this country as liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens to elect and support such public officials as are trusted to carry out such principles in order that the beacon light of an enlightened and constitutional democracy may show us the pathway of true national progress, in the midst of the sinister shadows that are cast by those who seek to overthrow our orderly forms of government in order to promote selfish and unworthy interests."

Senator Borah put aside entirely the question of the "wisdom" of prohibition, declaring that point had been settled by the American theory of government when prohibition was written into the Constitution.

"So long as this remains a Government of law," said the Idaho Senator, "there are only two things to do, enforce it or repeal it. Those who urge its repeal are acting within their undisputed rights."

"But there is a different program

When Niagara's Mighty Roar Is Muffled by an Icy Cloak



DEBATE OPENS ON NICARAGUA

Mr. Kellogg Defends Policy
—Mr. Borah Would Recognize Liberals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Efforts of President Coolidge to win the support of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, on the Administration's Nicaraguan policy have failed. The Senator, who was called to the White House to discuss the situation, declared that his views had not been changed by the meeting. He issued a statement on returning to his office.

Shortly afterward Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, was interviewed coming from the Cabinet meeting. He took sharp issue with Mr. Borah's conclusions. The Borah statement follows:

"I am opposed to our taking part in the controversies in Nicaragua or Central American countries, but if we are going to take part then we ought to take part on the side of the constitutional authorities."

Upholds Dr. Sacasa

"If there is anybody in Nicaragua who is constitutionally entitled to be President of Nicaragua it is Sacasa. In October, 1924, a perfectly legal election was held. The Solerzanos and Sacasa ticket received about 48,000 votes and the Chamorro ticket about 28,000. According to press dispatches and statements at the time it was one of the most orderly elections ever held in Nicaragua and was entirely satisfactory to our government."

Shortly thereafter Diaz and General Chamorro began a revolution at a time when the situation in Nicaragua was satisfactory, generally speaking. They forced Solerzanos to retire as President. Thereupon, of course, Sacasa as Vice-President would become President, but they drove him out of the country under threats, and then Chamorro had himself elected President by the Congress, but our Government refused to recognize Chamorro.

"Chamorro then stepped aside and under pressure compelled the Congress to elect Diaz as President. In the meantime Sacasa had returned and had been declared President and undertook to assume the powers."

"Now the result of it is that we have recognized those who started the revolution against the legally and constitutionally elected President and they are now under the Constitution to be President than any other person in Nicaragua we might choose. Diaz is President in violation of every provision of the Constitution and in violation of the five-power treaty with

PRESIDENT ADVISES \$75,000 FUND FOR ARMS CURB ENVOYS

Tells Congress Nation Should
Continue Work With Preliminary Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Coolidge, in a message to Congress, asks that a further \$75,000 be authorized to cover expenses of American participation in the forthcoming activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva in March. A sum of \$50,000 was voted to take American representatives to earlier meetings of the commission, but this is now exhausted. Mr. Coolidge says in part:

"I believe that the preliminary work has been useful and there is good reason to hope for concrete results from further meetings. Our representatives have consistently endeavored to play a helpful part and to direct the attention of the commission to the possibility of practical accomplishment."

"I believe that we should continue to give our full co-operation to the work of the preparatory commission with a view to bringing about, as quickly as possible, a final conference, at which further steps may be taken to reduce and limit armaments."

"The policy of this Government to favor measures which hold out practical hopes for the limitation of armaments is firmly established. By continuing our hearty co-operation in the preparatory work, we shall be able to do our share in formulating an agenda for the final conference which will give promise of actual agreements for arms limitation."

\$5,000,000 Plan Involved

Mr. Allen and the other attorneys for the petitioner said that if the change is granted they are prepared to erect an apartment hotel equal in furnishings and appointments to the best enterprises of this kind in the United States.

It was said that it would be financially impossible to finance a \$5,000,000-apartment hotel investment under the height restrictions now in force in that area. It was insisted that the widening of Cambridge Street and the proposed building of a passenger station at Cambridge and Charles Streets have changed the character of this area from one mainly available for single dwelling houses to one peculiarly adapted to the construction of apartment hotels.

90 Feet Over Present Top

The Beacon Hill Association was represented by Henry P. Kendall, chairman, and H. LaRue Brown, F. Delano Putnam, Frank A. Bourne and William C. Codman. The opposition said that the proposed 155-foot height would not only exceed the present height of buildings in that area of Beacon Hill by 90 feet, but it would exceed the maximum height in any residence district in the city by 75 feet.

It was urged that the increase in height would destroy completely the consistent character of the buildings of the Beacon Hill district and would also concentrate population in a manner never contemplated there. Such a towering building, it was said, would reduce the light and air over the entire district. Stress was laid on the traffic congestion such a structure would cause in a district where the streets are all comparatively narrow.

MORGAN LIBRARY TO BE GIVEN CITY

NEW YORK (P)—A one-story addition will be made to J. Pierpont Morgan's library, and when the work is completed the enlarged library will be given by Mr. Morgan to the city. Mr. Morgan established his library in 1924 at 83 East Thirtieth Street as a public educational memorial to his father. He placed the library and the collection of rare manuscripts and books it houses in the hands of a committee of trustees at that time.

STANFORD DEFEATS HARVARD

Stanford University defeated Harvard last night in a debate on the question: "Resolved, That there is more to be feared than hoped for from science," at Paine Hall, Cambridge. Harvard had the affirmative. The vote of the audience was 62 to 46. On Harvard's team were Frederick W. Lorenson of New Haven and E. Haven Hubbard of South Bend, Ind.; Stanford was represented by Harry R. Turkel of Los Angeles and Frederick M. Combelack of San Francisco.

Change in Beacon Hill Zoning Is Protested by Residents

Oppose Move to Increase Building Height for
Construction of Apartment Hotel

Maintenance of the traditional architectural character of Beacon Hill with its picturesque and unbroken skyline as an artistic asset to the city of Boston was insisted upon this afternoon by residents of that historic district before the Board of Zoning Adjustment, and emphatic protest lodged against the petition to change the building height restrictions from 65 to 155 feet in the area bounded by Charles and Pinckney Streets and Embankment Road, for the erection of a \$5,000,000 apartment hotel on the former site of the Home for Aged Women.

The petition for change in zoning restrictions in this area was filed by David H. Evans, a retired minister of Cambridge, and others. Appearing before the Zoning Adjustment Board for the petitioners were J. Weston Allen, formerly attorney-general of Massachusetts, and Herman Hornel, United States Appraiser of Customs. Mr. Allen argued that the change is sought to provide in Boston a suitable area for the building of first-class apartment hotels for which he said there is a pressing and growing demand.

"I believe that we should continue to give our full co-operation to the work of the preparatory commission with a view to bringing about, as quickly as possible, a final conference, at which further steps may be taken to reduce and limit armaments."

PRINCE MAY REVISIT NEW YORK THIS YEAR

LONDON, Jan. 7 (P)—Only urgent demands for the presence of the Prince of Wales in England on official duties, it is understood, will prevent an American visit this year, news of which was sent by radiophone from London today.

After the Prince attends the jubilee celebration at Ottawa in July, he plans to spend a vacation on his ranch in Alberta, then to re-visit midwestern United States and later to go to New York for the Anglo-American polo matches before returning home.

GOULD INQUIRY OPENS UNDER LEGAL PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (P)—The Senate's investigation of bribery charges against Arthur R. Gould (R.), Senator from Maine, got under way today with a contest at the beginning provoked by the question whether the legal rule of evidence should apply to the inquiry. The committee finally agreed the rule was not applicable to a Senate committee hearing but counsel for the Maine Senator voted exceptions.

The Ties Up

In order that readers of the Monitor may understand better the unique ability of their paper to bring national and local advertisements together in telling the good news of the business world, a 2-page layout of advertisements graphically illustrating the idea will appear in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

Governor Expresses State's Gratitude

Changes Message at Last Moment to Express Christian Sentiments

A change which Governor Fuller made in his inaugural address after the advance copies had been printed was a subject of comment today at the State House. He explained today that he decided upon the change shortly before its delivery in order to express the Christian sentiments of gratitude and of reliance upon God, which he felt should be enjoined upon the State and its official representatives.

What he said in closing was this: "I commend to your earnest consideration the recommendations contained in this message. I urge a prompt dispatch of the business of the session. I enjoin upon you the observance of a wise economy in legislation as well as in the expenditure of the public funds. 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.' To these ends I pledge you my hearty co-operation."

"To these, the giver of every good and perfect gift, who art without variableness or the shadow that is cast by turning, our grateful homage goes forth for unnumbered blessings. And our prayer is that we may be made worthy of Thy continual compassionate care."

BITUMINOUS COAL SITUATION STUDIED

Agreement Expires in March—Waterway Views Given

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Department of Commerce will keep a close check on bituminous coal stocks, and in view of the possibility of a strike in the industry when the present wage scale agreement expires on March 31, will advise action by the public if there is danger of a shortage, it was stated by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The public comment on the Hoover report recommending development in preference to the All-American Canal route has been extremely favorable to the plan. Mr. Hoover stated. Newspaper editorials in the leading metropolitan dailies have indicated that the plan is being favorably received in practically all sections of the country.

There has been some opposition from upper New York State, especially from the cities along the Erie Canal which believe that the All-American route by way of the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal and the Hudson River would bring important industrial developments in that region.

Mr. Hoover believes, however, that these cities stand to profit more from the power development made possible by the St. Lawrence project than from the additional traffic which would be brought to that area by the Erie Canal route.

DUAL SERVICE IS PROTESTED

Motor Conference Would
Remove Goodwin and Monk
From Appeals Board

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—A bill favoring the removal of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Wesley E. Monk, Insurance Commissioner, as members of the board of appeals on compulsory insurance is to be introduced at the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature, according to the present plans of the governing council of the Motor Vehicle Conference of Massachusetts.

The council, at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms today, discussed such a bill and were favorably impressed with plans under way to have it introduced before the General Court at Boston. It was claimed at today's conference that Messrs. Goodwin and Monk's duties are to enforce the law in the performance of their daily duties and therefore should not be entitled to serve on the board of appeals on compulsory insurance.

The conference favored Governor Fuller's recommendation for the establishment of a two-cent gasoline tax and the reduction in the registration fee. It was brought out at today's meeting that the new tax would bring into the State the same revenue lost by reason of the reduction in the registration fee.

The members of the motor vehicle conference also agreed to fight hard to prevent the removal of Governor Fuller's recommendation that the division of highways as a separate unit in the State Department of Public Works be abolished.

Russell A. Harmon, president of the conference, declared that the division was important and had received \$13,000,000 in fees and fines the past year.

GIFT OF \$1 FOR EVERY \$1 CHURCH RAISES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Trinity Church last night unanimously voted to raise \$400,000 to erect a main church building, in Gothic architecture and at the same time, Horace A. Moses pledged to give \$1 for every dollar that the members raised the fund. With the quota at once cut in half the congregation planned to raise its \$200,000 from Feb. 27 to March 13 and to complete the building by the end of 1927.

FREE USE OF SCHOOL GRANTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Free use of the Central High School was last night voted by the City Property Committee for the classes of the university extension division of the State Department of Education and also to Northeastern College and the Westinghouse Company's evening classes.

proposed, and to that I direct attention. It is proposed by political leaders and educators to build up public opinion so as to make the Constitution a dead letter, not to reveal it, but to keep it in the name of the Constitution, to nullify it, to trample it under foot.

"Break the law in the name of patriotism! The American system is to reveal the law in the name of patriotism. If you love the principles upon which this blessed Republic is founded, you will seek to obey the law until according to the processes of government the people in their wisdom see fit to repeal it."

BANKS FLOURISH IN GREAT BRITAIN DESPITE STRIKES

Profits of Banking Combinations Large in Face of Trade Depression

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 7.—Published statements of Britain's big banking combinations in the past year seem to prove that the banks earned immense profits, despite strikes, trade depression, unemployment, and losses by the industry which comprise the backbone of the business community, and which in turn are the chief customers of the banks. Although the clearings have shown a marked decline, indicating a depressed national business, the bank earnings are as large or larger than they were last year. All the dividends are maintained.

NEW YORK TALKS TO LONDON BY RADIOTELEPHONE 3500 MILES

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 7 (Special).—Announcement that the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company will spend in the new year between \$4,000,000 and \$4,500,000 in extension of service is taken here as a definite denial of any substantial movement of cotton manufacturing to the South. Within the Blackstone Valley, from Pawtucket to Woonsocket and the intervening territory, is the major portion of Rhode Island's textile industries.

In making announcement of the proposed expenditures, David Day, president of the company, says: "We consider these investments the best evidence of our faith in the industrial future of the Blackstone Valley, which means the business futures of the cities of Pawtucket and Woonsocket and the intervening territory." Mr. Day explains that the additional investments are to take care of prospective business, principally from the industries of the section.

LEVITZKY CONCERT SCHEDULED
Mischa Levitzky, pianist, is to give a concert in Jordan Hall next Saturday afternoon, appearing under the auspices of the Piano Teachers' Society. Mrs. Jane Russell Collett is president and Miss Marion Whitton secretary.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture, "The Transformation of the British Empire," by Norman Angell, auspices of Community Church of Boston, 6 Byron Street, 8.
Address, "Spain, France and Italy in the Mediterranean," by Mrs. A. J. George, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 8.
Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2. 8.
Copley—The Ghost Train, 8. 30.
Hubert—Tommy, 8. 15.
Repertory—"A Kiss for Cinderella," 8. 15.
St. James—"Seventh Heaven," 8. 15.
Tremont—"Old Ironsides" (film), 2. 15, 8. 15.
Wilbur—"Queen High," 8. 15.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Sunday talks at 3:30 p. m. Admission free; sculpture, 25 cents.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay, days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sunday, from 1 to 4 p. m. Admission free.
Boston Art Club—Water colors by Robert Halliwell; drawings and lithographs by George W. Eggers.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Charles Bittling.
Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by C. Scott; old English sporting prints; etchings by Sears Gallagher.
R. C. Vose Gallery—Old masters.
Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry L. Hoffman; lithographs by George Bellows.
Grace Home Gallery—Paints by Dwight Williams; etchings by Carbonati; sculptures by Tofano.
Copley Gallery—Paintings of the Southwest, by A. Frederick Kleininger.
Paintings by Scherzer Studios—Wood carvings by Robert Laurent; etchings and lithographs.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Lecture on contemporary English poets, by Dr. Benjamin G. Woodbury, Boston Public Library Association, 2.
Address, "The Graduate School of Business Administration and Outlook," by Dean Wallace B. Donham.
"Education in the United States and Europe—Recollections and Outlook," by Dr. Karl von Terzaghi of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Twentieth Century Club, Union, 1.
Meeting of Sales Managers' Club and Executive Club of Boston, Chamber of Commerce, main dining room, 2.
Address by Edwin C. Hobson, Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers, State House, 2.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 10 to 5.
Address by the Rev. Frederick E. Emrich, "The secretaries of the Congregational Missionary Department of Massachusetts," regular meeting of the Boston Bates Club, University Club, 1.
Address by Dr. Edward E. Sloan, chemist and author, meeting of Back Bay Students' Club, Church of the Messiah, Gainsboro and St. Stephen Street, 1.
Music
Jordan Hall—Mischa Levitzky, pianist, 8.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 21, 1918.

Peace in World Declared Inevitable With Progress

Gains in Bureaus, Inventions, Trade Interdependence and Arbitration Are Cited

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Significant signs of the times, indicating that international peace is coming as an inevitable result of developing world conditions, were outlined in a lecture by Prof. Quincy Wright, director of the annual Politics Institute at the University of Chicago.
The address was the first of a series on international relations to be presented by the university in downtown Chicago, "to promote instruction for those who cannot attend in its classrooms." The hall at the Art Institute was filled. Discussing "Order and Anarchy in International Relations," he held that order is winning out over anarchy, and presented a mass of figures to substantiate his view.

"Among hopeful indications that lead political scientists to believe that international harmony and order are surely coming," Prof. Wright cited as significant the fact that approximately 75 international bureaus had been established with success during recent years for progress in postal affairs, radio, telegraph, customs, dealing with slave trade, opium, and other problems in which nations are vitally concerned. He characterized as a healthy sign the fact that important international conferences are being held at the rate of 20 to 30 per year and that they are rendering a tremendous service in building better international understandings.

Increasing use of arbitration in settling misunderstandings is another practice that gives strength to the trend for world peace, he brought out. The United States deserves credit of the world for reviv-

ing this method of adjusting differences, he asserted. Efforts at security of the world by disarmament and similar agreements were described.

"A new international order of things specifically eliminating anarchy is being built," Prof. Wright declared, after telling why the power of empires is passing and why the old balance of power policy to prevent world domination also is losing effectiveness. International law is, with ever-increasing certainty, becoming a powerful influence in affairs of nations, he said.

Some great forces and changing trends are contributing to promote an international conviction that peace must be maintained. The extraordinary development of applied science and of democracy have brought about an increasing necessity for international law. Industrial systems with the tremendous strides in invention and natural science, have brought about such a situation that no nation now is economically independent and hence all realize that war would hurt all, he brought out.

Through truthful international reports in newspapers, men are developing an ever-widening humanitarian sense that knows no national boundaries, Prof. Wright asserted, and they have a feeling of brotherhood with their fellow man whether he be of the same race or not. He spoke of the swift response that Americans make "to relieve suffering when a disaster happens in some distant land" and said that this sympathy is significant of the trend of the times toward internationalism. Numerous peace movements were mentioned, their usefulness being described as obvious.

and London that it was probable that the hours of the service would have to be extended. The service was originally designed to be open to the public from 8:30 a. m. (New York time) to 1:30 p. m. On Two Wavelengths
Radio transmission from New York to London is on a wavelength of approximately 5000 meters or 60 kilocycles, and also on a short wavelength of 22 meters. Transmission from London to New York is on a 5000-meter wavelength. This double service in transmission from west to east is provided because it has been found that more difficult receiving conditions are encountered at the eastern terminus, and widely different wavelengths are not always affected to the same degree at the same time.

While the 5000-meter wave length has proved through years of experimentation to be the most satisfactory and reliable available at present, it has been found that commercial stations at times, because maintained more rapidly on a very short wave length. Calls originating in the New York metropolitan area are handled over the regular telephone circuits to the long distance office of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in Walker Street. Equipment is provided at that point to separate the transmission to London from that received from London.

Undergoes Several Changes
East-bound transmission is carried by telephone lines to the radio transmitting station at Rocky Point, L. I., then by radio to the receiving station at Wroughton, Eng. From Wroughton the transmission passes by wire telephony to the long-distance office of the General Post Office, where segregating apparatus similar to that in the Walker Street building is located. From that office the calls are handled over the regular telephone plant to the London subscriber.

West-bound the transmission from the London subscriber, which reaches the London long-distance office over the regular wire plant and is segregated from the east-bound transmission, is carried over ordinary telephone lines to the transmitting station at Rugby, from which it proceeds by radio to the receiving station at Houlton, Me. Thence to New York the received transmission is handled over telephone lines and at the New York long-distance office it

Service Opened to Public
"We of the British Post Office look back with pleasure upon the cordial co-operation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which has led to the success so far achieved, and on behalf of the Postmaster General and the directors of the general post office I warmly reciprocate your greeting and good wishes. I now declare the service opened to the public."
Officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company refused to say who was the first to file a commercial call to London or who was the first to speak from London to New York. It was admitted, however, that so heavy was the demand for connection between New York

CHINESE STILL MAINTAIN HOLD

(Continued from Page 1)
of British marines and sailors defended the barricade at the entrance of the concession amid a continuous hail of stones and sticks. The dispatch said the British used their fists and batons in defense and in a few isolated cases employed bayonets without firing a shot.

Conditions Reported Quieter, But Banks Remain Closed

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (AP).—A dispatch received here today direct from Hankow, filed at 8:45 o'clock last night, indicated the exodus of Americans from the Chinese city was continuing in spite of the urgent invitation of Eugene Chen, Cantonese Minister of Foreign Affairs, for them to remain.

The message made no direct mention of the situation in the British concession, but indicated that the Chinese still were in control of that section of the foreign colony. Chen was quoted as declaring emphatically that the Cantonese Government, which is the dominant power in Hankow, would give full protection to American lives and property in all concessions there. Meeting American representatives, he said his Government desired that Americans remain in Hankow and continue business as usual.

The dispatch said it was felt in some quarters by the Chinese that the Americans were leaving in sympathy with the British evacuation move, and the Cantonese Government felt the reaction among the natives might be injurious to the Americans. Conditions were reported quieter, "although a panicky feeling prevails, banks and business firms remaining closed."

Telegraphic facilities out of Hankow are reported to be swamped. Messages reaching here show delays of as much as 18 hours.

British Steamer Placed at Service of Americans

HANKOW, Jan. 7 (AP).—Anxiety for the safety of Americans in Hankow arose late last night when a British steamer was placed opposite the American Consulate and Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul, circulated the American consul advising women and children to go on board and take provisions for three days.

"Hello," replied Mr. Brandebury, "and everybody wants to be remembered to you and the staff." Then they said "good-by" and the first commercial call of the Associated Press to its London Bureau was over.

While this dispatch was its first to be transmitted over the Atlantic Ocean by commercial radiophone, the Associated Press received the first news dispatch transmitted by voice through the air from London to New York on March 7, 1926. In that experimental dispatch Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador, who was sailing on the steamer, exchanged views from London, disavowed persistent rumors to the effect that he was returning to the United States to displace Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

At present only Metropolitan London and New York are connected, although engineers said it was physically possible to link in points as far west as San Francisco. It will not be the policy of the company to do this, however, for some time.

Persons, accordingly, living in Philadelphia or Chicago will have to travel here to talk to London for at least some weeks, using a telephone listed in the Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island or suburban telephone book.

Telephone company officials said that the majority of the calls did not extend much over the required three minutes for which \$75 is charged. Some, however, were listed for five minutes.

Every effort of reporters and photographers to learn the identity of the girl operators met with polite but firm refusal.

"The young women are doing their ordinary day's work," the officials explained. "They do not desire exploitation."

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THE MONITOR READER

- Does America have imperialistic tendencies?—Editorial.
- Why do big ships have three keels?—Young Folks' Page.
- In what school do all of the educationalists' wishes seem to have come true?—Educational Page.
- What ingenious way do the Swiss have of raising money for charitable purposes?—Week in Geneva.
- What was Jefferson's favorite occupation?—The Home Forum.
- How was the Christmas wish of a little girl in the Austrian Alps rewarded?—Sundial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

municipal affairs, undertaking full responsibility for the safety of foreign lives and property."

Belgium in Agreement

By Wireless
BRUSSELS, Jan. 7.—A diplomatic committee under the Minister of Foreign Affairs today began a discussion of Belgium's answer to the British memorandum on China. The reply will be dispatched to London on Saturday or Monday. On the whole, the Belgian Government is understood to agree with the ideas advanced in the memorandum and will announce its belief that China's legitimate claims as well as the financial and economic interests of Belgium in China should be considered.

Troops Commander Schools

AMOY, Jan. 7 (AP).—A desperate situation among the missionaries of Shaowu and Kienning, in the northern part of Fukien Province, was reported as messages received today. Soldiers were reported to have commandeered schools, churches, hospitals, and even missionary homes. Native Christians also were affected.

Women Sail for Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7 (AP).—A dispatch from Hankow says 258 British women and children and a few men sailed for Shanghai yesterday morning. Word from Kienning says there was a riot there yesterday afternoon directed against the foreign concession, but that Chinese military police arrived in time to prevent an invasion of the foreign colony.

SHOE PLANT CUTS FORCE

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 7 (AP).—A 20 per cent reduction in the working force of about 500 is announced at the shoe plant of the R. P. Hazard Company. Existing business conditions was given as the reason for the cut in number of employees.

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ITALIAN EMIGRATION FOR YEAR 1926 SHOWS REDUCTION OF 40,000

Improvement in Local Conditions Among Reasons Given for the Falling Off

By Wireless
ROME, Jan. 7.—The annual report on Italian emigration shows that in 1926 there was a reduction of 40,000 in the number of emigrants, compared with that of last year. Continental emigration shows a considerable diminution, which is accounted for partly by the economic crises in countries to which Italian workers usually emigrate and partly to the improvement in local conditions, enabling workers to find profitable work in their own country.

Argentina absorbed the greatest number of emigrants to North and South American states. Brazil came next. The number of emigrants to Central American states trebled, while the number of emigrants to Australia fell from 5000 to 4000. Among European countries, France remains the most important absorbing center, since over 12,000 Italian workers settled there last year against 30,000 who went to other European states. The Italians in Tunis were increased by 3000 new settlers, while Egypt also absorbed a great number of Italians, especially from Sicily.

NORTHERN VERMONT PREPARED TO WAIT

Believes Second Champlain Bridge Will Come in Time

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 7 (Special).—Although the northern sections of Vermont and New York were hopeful that the joint Champlain Bridge Commission's plans would be able to recommend the feasibility of the construction of two bridges across Lake Champlain, one at the northern end of the lake and one farther down, northern Vermont at least is not dis-

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FUND OF \$200,000 FOR DIRIGIBLE VOTED IN HOUSE

Debate on Budget for Navy
Crowds Galleries—Two
Amendments Defeated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—"Big navy" men of the House have forced through an appropriation for another huge dirigible for the navy, but were unsuccessful in two other attempts to override the wishes of the President and the Bureau of the Budget.

After the House, by a vote of 122 to 69, had adopted an amendment to the naval supply bill to provide \$200,000 for initial construction of a rigid airship twice the size of the Los Angeles, it defeated two other amendments which would have increased the navy's airplane strength.

One of the proposals, which were sponsored by Carl Vinson (D.), Representative from Georgia, ranking Democrat on the Naval Committee, would have increased by more than \$7,000,000 the fund for purchase of new airplanes.

It was voted down, 65 to 50, while the other Vinson amendment, to appropriate more than \$4,000,000 to provide 75 airplanes for the new carriers Lexington and Saratoga, was lost without a record vote.

The contest over the dirigible, on an amendment by James T. Begg (R.), Representative from Ohio, waged for more than two hours and produced first test of strength on the measure. In adopting it, the House disregarded the President's wish expressed in his direct message that appropriations for the two dirigibles authorized last year be held up pending experiments with all-metal airships.

Handlers of the bill reached an agreement under which another impending contest over the Navy's cruiser strength was postponed. The conflict will center about determination of several members to override the desire of Mr. Coolidge that no appropriations be made now for construction of three cruisers already authorized by Congress.

Debate Crowds Galleries
The ships in dispute are part of eight light cruisers voted in 1924. Two of them are nearing completion and appropriations have been made to start three more. In addition Thomas S. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Naval Committee, has introduced a bill authorizing construction of 10 additional cruisers.

The debate crowded the galleries and brought more members to the floor than at any time since the opening of the session was a number of naval officers and their wives. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, remained in the galleries throughout the discussion.

Opening the debate on his proposal for an airship to replace the lost Shenandoah, Mr. Begg declared he stood for a navy that would "command the respect of the world."

Asked if his proposal carried the endorsement of the President, Mr. Begg quoted Mr. Coolidge as having said in September, 1925, that the Shenandoah "must be replaced."

Favors Two Dirigibles
Taking the floor in defense of the bill, of which he is in charge, Burton L. French (R.), Representative from Idaho, urged the House to defeat Mr. Begg's proposal. He advised delaying construction until two dirigibles could be built at the same time, contending this would effect economy in that both could be built for only slightly more than the cost of one.

The saving, he suggested, could be used to build an airship hangar on the Pacific coast.

The Begg amendment drew into discussion a score of members. It was supported almost solidly by both Democratic and Republican members of the Naval Committee, and also by William B. Oliver (D.), Representative from Alabama, ranking Democrat on the subcommittee which drafted the naval supply bill.

The debate produced recurring attacks on the budget system, Otis Wingo (D.), Representative from Kansas, drawing applause when he declared he was opposed to the proposition that the "budget shall decide what we shall do for national preparedness."

State's Cowboy Governor
Vetoes Silk-Hat Inaugural
DENVER, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—William H. Adams, Colorado's Democratic Governor-elect, has served notice that Jeffersonian simplicity must be observed to the letter in the inauguration ceremonies Jan. 11.

Frock coat and silk hat will be out of style for the new incumbent, who for many years has been a cattleman in southeastern Colorado, riding herd with his cowboys. No, he does not plan to appear in chaps and spurs, but says that donning a fresh business suit and soft felt hat will be the extent of his "prinking up."

This determination was made known with announcement that the customary inaugural ball will be omitted, along with other "non-essential" frills and formalities. Mr. Adams has served in the Legislature continuously for 20 years, and will be a member of the present Senate until his inauguration as Governor.

He takes office with an imposing record as a vote-getter, receiving 50,000 votes more than his Republican opponent, although virtually every other state office went to a Republican and both branches of the State Assembly have Republican majorities.

duction, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, now are there in sight any evil effects upon business from it.

"About the most certain test of the situation that we have is in the saving-bank records for 1926," Mr. Hoover said. "From figures that are now available the American people have saved during 1926 a quantity of money that far surpasses that which they have been able to lay away in any previous year."

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCH DEDICATED**

**Philadelphia Edifice Can Seat
More Than 1000 Persons**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, dedicated its \$382,000 edifice on Greene Street below School Lane, Germantown, on the first Sunday of 1927, just a little more than a year after its completion and first service.

The Philadelphia Inquirer said in part: "The church was organized by the Christian Scientists of Germantown and vicinity in 1912. Services

were held at first in Masonic Hall and later in the Orpheum Theater. The plot of ground on Greene Street was purchased in 1913, and in 1917 the Sunday school portion of the building was erected. The war delayed operations upon the church proper, but ground was broken for the structure Nov. 12, 1924, the corner stone was laid April 23, 1925, and the building was completed for the first services Dec. 27, 1925.

"The front facade extends the entire width of the lot, with a broad lawn, artistically planted with trees and shrubbery. The architecture is early Christian, with an interesting adaptation of a Renaissance motive in the arched loggia forming the main entrance. The building is brick trimmed with Indiana limestone. The walls are coped with roofing tiles of various tones and sizes.

"A feature of the grounds is a drive for vehicles which encircles the building, passing through porte-cocheres flanking the main facade, where side entrances are located. The new seating capacity of the church, including the three galleries is 960, which may be augmented upon necessary occasions to accommodate something over 1000 persons."

**BERKELEY ASSURED
OF CORDIAL WELCOME**

Removal to New Haven Discussed at Meeting

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—Prominent clergy and laity of Connecticut were told at a meeting here last night that Berkeley Divinity School, which plans to move from Middletown to this city, will be welcomed by both Yale University and the city of New Haven.

The Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, presided, and the honored guest was the Rev. G. T. Studd-Kennedy, chaplain to the King of England. He spoke on "The Value of Religious Education as an Agency Toward World Peace."

Other speakers were Prof. Clarence Mendell, dean of Yale College, and the Rev. Charles O. Brown, dean of the Yale divinity school.

ALIEN ENTERS WITHOUT VISA
Deciding that the President of the United States no longer has authority to require visas from aliens seeking to enter, granted under an act of May 22, 1918, and extended to March 2, 1921 as a war measure, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday admitted Francesco Tarantino, a Milwaukee, Wis., resident five years, who left to visit relatives in Italy without a visa in 1925 and who was barred on his return. Cornelius Keating acted as counsel.

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PARIS REVIEWS RUSSIAN DEBT

M. Labonne's Moscow Mission Said to Seek Solution of Problem

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Jan. 7.—France intends to make another serious effort to come to an agreement with Russia regarding its debts. M. Labonne, who directs Russian affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, has left for Moscow, and his mission is understood to be important. He is to make every endeavor to arrange for the resumption of negotiations, which failed last year.

On the whole, the relations of France and Russia are good—certainly better than the relations of England and Russia. Almost throughout Europe, Russia, despite its Bolshevism, is on decent terms

with the various countries. Yet it is obvious that if the debt problem could be solved, France, which recognized the Russian Government belatedly, but immediately developed a particular friendship with Russia, would be prepared to enter into active economic collaboration, perhaps political co-operation with its former ally.

Franco-Russian relations before the war were extremely close. They might again become close, thus changing the whole diplomatic map of Europe if the vexed question could be settled. Russia as France's great northern ally would change the conditions which favor French support of Poland and Central European nations.

Several times since October it has been announced that negotiations are about to begin again and the precise date has even been fixed. But in the meantime Raymond Poincaré wrote a letter to the Soviet Ambassador specifically defining the preliminary points which Russia must satisfy. This letter checked preparations.

Both countries seemed to have entered an impasse. Negotiators were not nominated. It is the duty of M. Labonne to ascertain whether it is not possible to escape from the impasse.

At the same moment Jean Herbet, who was appointed Ambassador to Moscow in the beginning of 1925 and has not since returned, announced his intention of coming to France. It is believed he, on his side, is desirous of making representations which may modify the view of the French Government. It is considered in diplomatic circles that there is a genuine wish to reach an accord, and therefore discussions this year should be more fruitful.

**Father's Honesty Results
in Bank Account for Son**

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Salvatore D'Amico, 3-year-old son of Santo D'Amico, a taxi-driver who lives at No. 70 East Seventh Street, will soon be drawing interest on his first bank deposit, thanks to the honesty of his father, who recently returned to one of his "fares" a beaded bag that contained more than \$5000 worth of jewels.

Santo D'Amico took Mrs. William P. Morgan from Pier 57 at Eighteenth Street and the North River to the home of friends at 344 West Seventy-seventh Street. After she

left his taxi cab he found a handbag in the car. He took it immediately to the Seventy-seventh Street address and returned the jewels to a grateful owner. Mr. D'Amico was rewarded with a \$20 bill, and when Mrs. Morgan learned that he had a small son, she added a \$5 gold piece to the reward, saying that it was to be used to open a bank account for Salvatore.

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NEW YORK CITY

FEWER BOYS BEFORE COURTS

Decreases 50 Per Cent in
Eight Years in New York,
Kiwanians Say

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Boy delinquency here has decreased 50 per cent during the past eight years, according to a survey just issued by the Kiwanis Club of New York City. This discovery follows a close study by the club of the Children's Court records from 1917 to 1925.

"Contrary to recent statistics and opinions, the statistics of courts and other responsible institutions cited herein show that juvenile delinquency has decreased surprisingly in recent years," the survey says. "Between 1917 and 1925 the figures for boy delinquents show a decrease of 30 per cent, which, correlated with the population increase during the same period, means an actual lessening by 50 per cent of the New York City boys' delinquency record."

Some Interesting Figures
A study of the youthful prisoners committed to the three State prisons—Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing—from 1910 to 1924, show a decline within the period in both number and proportion of male prisoners under 21," the report says.

The survey, which the report shows that the number of youthful prisoners in Auburn decreased from 141 to 51 during this period; at Clinton from 23 to 38 and at Sing Sing from 206 to 176.

It is emphasized in the report that the New York statute concerning delinquent children, when possible, to their homes under the control of a probation officer has brought, "in addition to whatever better results may be attained, a very big financial saving to the city." In 1911, the year before probation was established, 3682 children were committed to institutions, and in 1925, the number was reduced to 2179, which saved the city during one year \$410,319, or more than the entire cost of the Children's Court during that year.

Other Signs of Progress
Other signs of progress for the New York boy are noted elsewhere in the survey, which reports that there is a lower percentage of young children in employment here than in any of the 48 cities in the United States with more than 100,000 population. It stresses also that there has been a 90 per cent increase in the number of boys and girls registered in day high schools since 1919.

The need for social welfare agencies in horizons other than Manhattan, where congestion has greatly decreased in recent years, is a matter worthy of attention today, according to the survey.

"The great shifting of population from lower Manhattan to the upper West Side and the four other boroughs of Greater New York commands special attention at this point," the report says. "The migration has occupied all of the last 35 years, more or less, but in the last 15 years alone it is discovered that decreases of 33 and 34 per cent, respectively, have taken place in the general population of the lower east and west sides of Manhattan."

**OTIS COMPANY PLANS
WAGE READJUSTMENT**

WARE, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Beginning Jan. 17, there will be an adjustment in wages in all of the mills of the Otis Company, notices posted on shop bulletin boards announced yesterday. The co-operation of employees in effecting a satisfactory wage schedule is asked. The adjustment is in line with the recently announced policy of doing everything possible to keep the mills from moving south. Employees are also asked to do everything in their power to bring about lower taxes.

AUTO TRADE BUYS SHEETS
Youngstown reports the automobile trade an active buyer of sheets, and specifying freely on January shipments.

**Now—Not after the fire,
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NATHAN H. WEIL
501 Fifth Avenue, Corner 42nd Street
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**The Lure of Foreign Lands
and Balm Seas**

begins to be strong enough to do something about it right after Christmas! Those dull days between the dawn of the New Year and the coming of Spring can be filled with "sun-light on a white-washed wall" where azure seas roll lightly in over coral reefs that can be seen through the glass floors of pleasant boats.

Or perhaps the blazing brightness of a hot sun on desert sands calls most of all, with the promise of those evanescent lavender veils at twilight that sometimes flow enchantingly between caravan-topped sand dune and fast-darkening sky.

Whatever wind blows your fancy, it can all be arranged without the slightest bit of trouble on your part.

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FEWER BOYS BEFORE COURTS

Decreases 50 Per Cent in
Eight Years in New York,
Kiwanians Say

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Boy delinquency here has decreased 50 per cent during the past eight years, according to a survey just issued by the Kiwanis Club of New York City. This discovery follows a close study by the club of the Children's Court records from 1917 to 1925.

"Contrary to recent statistics and opinions, the statistics of courts and other responsible institutions cited herein show that juvenile delinquency has decreased surprisingly in recent years," the survey says. "Between 1917 and 1925 the figures for boy delinquents show a decrease of 30 per cent, which, correlated with the population increase during the same period, means an actual lessening by 50 per cent of the New York City boys' delinquency record."

Some Interesting Figures
A study of the youthful prisoners committed to the three State prisons—Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing—from 1910 to 1924, show a decline within the period in both number and proportion of male prisoners under 21," the report says.

The survey, which the report shows that the number of youthful prisoners in Auburn decreased from 141 to 51 during this period; at Clinton from 23 to 38 and at Sing Sing from 206 to 176.

It is emphasized in the report that the New York statute concerning delinquent children, when possible, to their homes under the control of a probation officer has brought, "in addition to whatever better results may be attained, a very big financial saving to the city." In 1911, the year before probation was established, 3682 children were committed to institutions, and in 1925, the number was reduced to 2179, which saved the city during one year \$410,319, or more than the entire cost of the Children's Court during that year.

Other Signs of Progress
Other signs of progress for the New York boy are noted elsewhere in the survey, which reports that there is a lower percentage of young children in employment here than in any of the 48 cities in the United States with more than 100,000 population. It stresses also that there has been a 90 per cent increase in the number of boys and girls registered in day high schools since 1919.

The need for social welfare agencies in horizons other than Manhattan, where congestion has greatly decreased in recent years, is a matter worthy of attention today, according to the survey.

"The great shifting of population from lower Manhattan to the upper West Side and the four other boroughs of Greater New York commands special attention at this point," the report says. "The migration has occupied all of the last 35 years, more or less, but in the last 15 years alone it is discovered that decreases of 33 and 34 per cent, respectively, have taken place in the general population of the lower east and west sides of Manhattan."

**OTIS COMPANY PLANS
WAGE READJUSTMENT**

WARE, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—Beginning Jan. 17, there will be an adjustment in wages in all of the mills of the Otis Company, notices posted on shop bulletin boards announced yesterday. The co-operation of employees in effecting a satisfactory wage schedule is asked. The adjustment is in line with the recently announced policy of doing everything possible to keep the mills from moving south. Employees are also asked to do everything in their power to bring about lower taxes.

AUTO TRADE BUYS SHEETS
Youngstown reports the automobile trade an active buyer of sheets, and specifying freely on January shipments.

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**The Lure of Foreign Lands
and Balm Seas**

begins to be strong enough to do something about it right after Christmas! Those dull days between the dawn of the New Year and the coming of Spring can be filled with "sun-light on a white-washed wall" where azure seas roll lightly in over coral reefs that can be seen through the glass floors of pleasant boats.

Or perhaps the blazing brightness of a hot sun on desert sands calls most of all, with the promise of those evanescent lavender veils at twilight that sometimes flow enchantingly between caravan-topped sand dune and fast-darkening sky.

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registration of vehicles in New York City at the close of business on Jan. 3 shows 344,596, as against 279,568 on the corresponding day last year. This, however, does not represent the total number of motor-driven vehicles in the city, as many owners of automobiles put their cars in garages during the winter months and only obtain new licenses in the spring or summer, when they take the cars out.

**APPEAL IS TAKEN
IN NITRATE CASE**

Supreme Court to Pass On
Right of Tariff Board to
Retain Secrets.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A case of far-reaching importance to the future activities of the United States Tariff Commission, under the flexible tariff provisions of the Tariff Act, involving its right to obtain production costs and to keep this information secret for its own use in recommending rate changes to the President, has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The case is brought on appeal from a decision of the District Court of Appeals in the application of the Norwegian Electrode Company for a writ of mandamus to compel the Tariff Commission to disclose information obtained from American firms on costs of producing sodium nitrate. Such information is considered by the commission to be trade secrets and as such is held in confidence.

The Norwegian company had refused to give information to Tariff Commission agents sent to Norway during the investigation of production costs in the United States and abroad, and later asked the commission to disclose information given by American producers and used in the report to the President.

The Court of Appeals, ruling on the writ of mandamus asked by the Norwegian company, said that the question had become a debatable one because the inquiry had been conducted at the request of the President, and that action to equalize production costs by a change in the tariff rate had already been taken.

The Department of Justice has filed a brief in behalf of the Tariff Commission calling attention to the law by which the Tariff Commission was established and the provisions of the tariff law requiring the commission to give opportunity for persons to present evidence and be heard. Such a hearing, it holds, is in no sense a judicial hearing with the right to cross-examine witnesses and to have all the evidence in possession of the commission disclosed.

In concluding its argument, the department asserts that the case should be held as "moot" and dealt with accordingly, or the judgment of the Court of Appeals should be affirmed, adding, "If the construction of the statute urged by the Norwegian company is sustained, and the unlimited numbers of interested persons who may appear at such hearings are given the rights asserted, the statute would be found unworkable, the control of the proceedings impossible, and American business concerns exposed to minute inquiry by foreign competitors without any real gain in the information available to the President in applying the statute."

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Happy, Useful Citizens Found in Chicago Blind Community

Residents in Many Cases Support Families Through
Piecemeal System—Speedy and Accurate Work.
Turned Out—Lions Clubs Help in Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Among the estimated 2000 blind persons dwelling in this city there is a colony in the square mile bounded by Western and Kedzie Avenues and Twelfth and Twentieth Streets that is characterized by O. W. Freeman, worker among them, as the largest community of the blind in the world.

Mr. Freeman, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Lighthouse, an institution where the blind folk are taught useful occupations to help them become self-supporting and happy citizens, declared that experience here has demonstrated that these people are realizing that they can be contented, useful and contributing members of the community.

The industrial system of paying by piece work has been a blessing to the blind, Mr. Freeman stated. Persons are taught at the Lighthouse a system to help use various tools, how to weave rugs and how to assemble parts in manufacturing plants, he explained, and in some cases they are as speedy and accurate as are other workers.

Useful and Happy Citizens
There is one blind man here who earns more than \$50 weekly, which amply provides for his family. Mr. Freeman reported. Many blind persons are employed by a rug company, where they weave from six to 12 rugs daily. Numerous men who have been taught to assemble parts in factories earn \$40 a week. They have been convinced that blindness is not a permanent handicap, and have become self-supporting and happy citizens, Mr. Freeman said.

At Chicago headquarters of Lions International there is also directed a program to help blind persons of both the United States and Canada. The Lions organization publishes a monthly periodical, Lions' Juvenile Braille Magazine, which is circulated without charge to any blind children who care to have it.

This periodical publishes news stories, reports of radio activities, feature stories and other information. It was started by Lions of Cincinnati, which aided persons living at the Clover Nook Home for the Blind at Mt. Healthy, in Ohio, in embossing the pages. From a humble beginning a few years ago the magazine has developed an international circulation and is regarded as a distinctive contribution of the Lions to the welfare of the blind. Stories are presented that

have a hopeful, encouraging and uplifting influence, explained James Hiner Jr., manager of the activities department of the international organization here.

Lions Clubs' Main Work
Lions clubs of Missouri have as their major activity a program to teach workers who are to serve among the blind, Mr. Hiner said, commenting that work among the blind has been declared to be the major activity of Lions International. In a booklet sent to all members of the Lions, suggestions have been made how blind folk may be aided. It is recommended that games be played in which they can take part, that persons read aloud to them, that walks be taken, that pleasant greetings be telephoned to them frequently, that they be asked to join clubs, that they be given business advice, that they be taught to read and write braille, and that they be otherwise encouraged.

Things not to do included patronizing, "betraying a confidence, giving too many motor rides, thinking of the blind person as a 'case' and expressing sympathy for the person in his presence."

**"Why Is A
CAPITALIST?"**
IVY, L. LEE of New York
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BOSTON BUDGET UNDER SCRUTINY BY COMMISSION

Finance Board Works With Mayor to Help Carry Out Economies

Work on Boston's appropriation bill, or budget, for the year 1927 is now engrossing the attention of Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, and a force of investigators of the Boston Finance Commission. Not in a period of at least four years has the Finance Commission been so active in its work of budget scrutiny as it is today and heads of many of the city departments are being called before the commission to explain various items of proposed expenditure in next year's appropriation bill.

How many more hundreds of thousands of dollars, or possibly millions, the 1927 budget will carry than that of last year, it is impossible to tell at this time. Mayor Nichols has not indicated to any department head how far he proposes to be governed by the report of his commission on standardization and classification of city employees. That report carried certain broad recommendations for salary increases by groups of employees whose duties are similar, providing for the leveling of inequalities in compensation.

Mayor's Course Not Predicted. How far the Mayor proposes to go in the way indicated by this method for treating all city employees fairly and doing away with the annual efforts of individuals to obtain increases in salaries, remains to be seen. He has indicated that a return study of the commission's standardization and classification plan appears as a method whereby years of service and honest effort are held up to all city employees as the best way to better themselves.

Last year the budget provided for the expenditure of \$43,858,351.13. The budget of 1924 was for \$36,754,681.13, but as the city's needs have changed at that period, this bill carried appropriations for but 11 months.

It is certain that next year's budget must be increased by about \$500,000 at least, due to the fact that salary increases granted last year for part of the year will add \$100,000 to this year's total; to the \$300,000 added to the pay rolls by the 300 additional policemen on the Boston force and the \$140,000, due to the 50-cent increase in the pay of some 3000 city laborers who now get \$5 a day instead of \$4.50.

Follows Mayor's Program. The activity which the Finance Commission has renewed is attributed to the fact that Mayor Nichols was elected under promises of strict financial retrenching and the commission wishes to help the Mayor by checking up the proposed expenditures of his department heads and analyzing them for his benefit should he desire the assistance.

It is also intimated at City Hall that the Boston City Council may seek the services of the commission in view of its facilities for systematic and comparative examination of expenditures. Certain of the councilmen have said that they desire to have access to the city's pay being prepared by the commission for use when the time comes for the council to examine the budget of expenditures as proposed by the departments and approved by the Mayor.

The city council will not pass the budget this year so speedily as it did last year is known. At that time the budget was late, due to the entry of a new city administration and pressure was brought by various departments, with the result that they were in need of money and that unless it was supplied the service of the city would not be what it should.

The council committee on appropriations is known now to contemplate a serious study of the budget for 1927 when it comes before them for consideration.

CHURCHES TO COMMEMORATE PROHIBITION'S ANNIVERSARY

Seven Years' Social, Economic and Moral Benefits to Be Emphasized at Services Throughout State—Anti-Saloon League Outlines Progress

Special services of the churches and other religious societies throughout Massachusetts will commemorate the seventh anniversary of national prohibition on Sunday, Jan. 16, and will review the many social, economic and moral benefits which have resulted from the enactment of the law.

Programs which have been arranged will emphasize that increased bank deposits are reducing poverty, that happiness is supplanting liquor in homes, that constructive business has superseded the destructive saloon, and that these achievements answer the abstract arguments of the wets.

"On this natal day, Jan. 16, the churches of the land, which had such a commanding part in the adoption of national prohibition as our national policy, should give thanks for what has been achieved, and take account of what remains to be done." The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League emphasized in a statement today. "Our Massachusetts churches must have an important part in this observance."

"There can be no mistaking the fact that even in the face of determined opposition, prohibition is steadily proving its value. No amount of misrepresentation can veil the patent fact that public drunkenness, except in the most incipient cases, has become negligible. Social surveys continue to attest the worth of the dry policy among our deserving poor."

"The announcement of the existence of 27 banks in the country and 11 investment companies, controlled by organized labor, is so novel as to be really startling, but not more so than the news that the beginning of this development dates from November, 1920. It has all happened within the period of six years. It began 10 months after national prohibition was enacted. Last year, 'Prohibition has not accounted for this wonder altogether, but one

TWO-DECK TUNNEL URGED FOR TRAFFIC

Would Link Rail Stations—Loop Highway Also Asked

Construction of a double-decker traffic tunnel from the North Station to South Station, together with a widened loop highway through downtown Boston, is proposed in a bill filed yesterday by Anne L. Goodwin, Representative from Melrose. The tunnel would run from Causeway Street near Haverhill Street to Summer Street near Atlantic Avenue. It would carry six or eight tracks.

The proposed highway would run from Leverett and Charles Streets, pass in front of the North Station, down North Washington Street, through Stillman and Cross Streets, through a traffic subway 42 feet long to Lincoln and Esplanade Streets, and then through a plaza to Kneeland and Albany Streets.

Among other bills filed yesterday, two were presented by Clarence S. Luitweller, Representative from Newton, coming from Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. One of these proposes to regulate the hiring of cars from automobile rental agencies. It would provide that no owner of an automobile shall rent it to any person who is not a licensed driver and who does not present a certificate from the registrar showing his photograph, description and number of his license.

The other bill from the registrar proposes that one-half of the revenue from fines for violations of traffic laws should be used for highway safety work.

The petition of William J. McDonald, Boston realtor, for construction of a bridge at the intersection of Dartmouth Street and Cambridge Street was filed, bearing also the names of Edwin W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, and Walter F. Earle, president of the Kendall Square Manufacturing Association.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC RULES PROPOSED

Essex County Boards Urge State Commission

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special).—Legislation authorizing the creation of a permanent state commission to function toward the introduction of uniform traffic regulations will be urged by the traffic committee of the Essex County Associated Boards of Police at the present session of the Legislature.

As one of its first functions it is proposed to have the commission adopt uniform colors for use in signal lights throughout the State.

On Wednesday, Jan. 12, the Boards of Police will have Essex County mayors, selectmen and chiefs of police as guests at a traffic conference to be held at the River Works plant of the General Electric Company in this city. The committee will at that time submit its recommendations that the Legislature take action on the matter of uniform rules and controls.

34 STATES ELECT WOMEN LEGISLATORS

Thirty-four States of the United States have women members in their Legislatures this year, according to a survey completed by the National League of Women Voters marking the seventh anniversary of the national adoption of woman suffrage. A total of 122 women sit in these assemblies. Eleven are in State Senates. The greatest number of feminine legislators is in Connecticut, where 15 have been elected.

New England has a greater proportion of women in its legislatures than the western states have. New Hampshire has 14, Vermont eight, Maine six, Massachusetts three and Rhode Island three. Outside New England the States which have more than one woman legislator are Arizona, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

thing is certain, such a situation would not have been probable in the old days of the liquor traffic. It is no reflection upon labor as a class that the laboring man and his family have been blessed supremely by the coming of prohibition.

"The church has prospered with the action of prohibition. Our sober population has multiplied vastly, with the result that the spiritual appeals of the church reach the human consciousness to a constantly expanding degree."

"The public conception of the moral values of life is clarified, the further we are removed from the control of alcoholic drink and the organized forces which it represents. The church faces a supreme opportunity to press its campaign for spiritual regeneration and exaltation among the masses."

DOUBLEHEADER ON AT ARENA TONIGHT

The first hockey doubleheader of the local season is offered at the Boston Arena tonight when the University of Notre Dame sextet will invade to play the Harvard variety team in game and the Knickerbockers of the Metropolitan Amateur Hockey Association will come to play the new University Club team.

The game between the amateur clubs will be the first since the Knickerbockers have a strengthened lineup over that which came here last winter in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League and they are leading the Metropolitan League at present. The new University Club has a wealth of material and the lineup is still in question although it will be led by George Owen Jr.

Not much is known of Notre Dame, but reports say that the Mid-Westerners have much to learn about hockey although they are said to be starting in the right direction. The yard should have rather an easy time.

This is an interesting experiment in the combining of different branches of artistic endeavor. Last evening's audience seemed thoroughly engrossed throughout the program.

Prominent in Girl Scout Work



LEADERS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE. Miss Ethel DeMille at the Left is Chairman of the Conference to Be Held in Newton; Miss Mary Doyle, at the Right, is Vice-Chairman of the Conference and Chairman of Discussions.

MUSIC

Lillian Prudden

Lillian Prudden, soprano, gave a song recital in costume at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon. Before the large audience which had assembled in the state suite of the hotel she portrayed the essential charm of many folk songs and some French art songs. William Strong played the piano accompaniment most capably.

Miss Prudden's bright costumes add color and effectiveness to her performance. They are neither over-elaborate nor overdecorative. They are usually attached to the songs. For Scottish folk tunes there were gay plaided kilts, French songs were interpreted in a period gown and white wig. Peasant garb, with billowing starched sleeves of traditional cut, was worn for some haunting Slovak melodies. For Irish Gaelic lyrics the singer had chosen a quaint, jolly outfit.

But costumes, attractive though they be, are after all only an addition to the setting. It is in the singing of her chosen music that Miss Prudden most charms. She sings with a straightforward lack of affectation. There is discoverable here direct simplicity and a pleasant forthrightness. Tones are not forced nor elaborated. One hears a fine natural voice used with a seeming artlessness which speaks well for Miss Prudden's method of tone production.

The clearness of her articulation seems especially praiseworthy. Since the largest part of the humor and flavor of folk songs lies in the very words, usually attached to the tunes, Miss Prudden does well to make so clear to her listeners the import of her texts. This sharp enunciation persisted throughout the entire program, adding immeasurably to the pleasure of the audience. Who can wonder that the singing of the songs which were carried through the otherwise attractive songs unintelligible? For those who would add understanding and intelligence to an emotional response, Miss Prudden's manner of singing must prove eminently satisfactory.

As in any natural, some songs made a stronger appeal than others. That lovely old Scottish song "Loch Lomond" and the haunting "Song of the North," better known perhaps as "Turn Ye to Me" were outstanding in the first group. From the French songs, "Villanelle," perhaps most enjoyed the clumping little song of Chabrier's, "Villanelle," and Massenet's "Les Enfants." A depth of emotion and a serene faith in the future were shown in the Slovak folk melodies, "The Little Stars." Of the English tunes the audience most applauded Bax's arrangement of "O Dear, What Can the Matter Be?" and Leslie's setting of "The Cows Are in the Corn." This latter being warmly enjoyed.

C. S. S.

Laura Huxtable Porter

Laura Huxtable Porter gave a recital of associated poetry and piano-forte music at Jordan Hall last evening. It was called a recital "In Word and Tone," and comprised poetry and music of wide range and varied emotional coloring.

Mrs. Porter holds some rather interesting theories about the relation of poetry and music. These she set forth before she began her recital proper. She explained her method of combining the two, choosing, she said, both elements from a standpoint of mutual relationship. She seeks to discover music and poetry in which exist parallelisms of mood and content, and an artistic kinship. Each is unaffected and unchanged by the other yet has a content.

Pursuing this purpose, Mrs. Porter combined Herbert Trench's poem "O Dreamy, Gloomy, Friendly Trees," with MacDowell's "In Deep Woods." Her method of procedure is to read the poetry and immediately afterward play the music. Her method of program is unusual enough to merit listing here, in part at least. To a springlike bit from Robert Browning's "Pauline," Mrs. Porter appended Rachmaninoff's G major prelude. A selection from Shakespeare's "The Tempest" concluded the Andante from Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata. Other combinations were a scene from Browning's "Pompilia" and Schumann's "Romanze," Tennyson's "Ulysses" and Sibelius' "Finlandia," Mrs. Porter's own poem "May Morning," and Chopin's A flat Etude, as well as many others.

This is an interesting experiment in the combining of different branches of artistic endeavor. Last evening's audience seemed thoroughly engrossed throughout the program.

GREATER BOSTON GIRL SCOUTS TO CONDUCT OWN CONFERENCE

Few Adults to Take Part in Assembly at Newton High School—Miss Arnold, National President, to Make Address

The first annual three-day conference of Girl Scouts of Metropolitan Boston will be held in Newton High School tonight. The meeting is considered unique in that the Scouts are managing the conference themselves. They will discuss their own problems, largely without adult attendance, and will entertain the officials of the movement as their guests.

Only a few adults will be privileged to attend all the sessions of this conference, among them Mrs. Mary Day, commissioner of Newton; Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, national president of the movement; Mrs. Arthur W. Hart, state commissioner; Miss Ruth Stevens, state director; Mrs. Charles B. Mosely, commissioner of metropolitan Boston; and Miss Edith Stannett, director of metropolitan Boston. There will also be open sessions for the general public, but in the sessions on Saturday it will be a discussion of the Scout movement by the Scouts who are in it, with no adults around to hear them.

The conference starts on Friday evening, when the delegates will be escorted by their hostesses to the assembly hall of the high school at 7 o'clock. There they will be met and welcomed by the official hostess of the evening, Miss Carolyn Foster of Arlington, and a large sub-committee. Short addresses of welcome will be made by Mrs. Mary Day, commissioner of Newton, representing the Newton Council; Mrs. Arthur Whitt, representing the Massachusetts Girl Scouts; and Mrs. Charles B. Mosely, commissioner of the metropolitan division.

Delegates will also be introduced from other parts of Massachusetts. Miss Vera Johnson coming as the guest of honor from the western division at Springfield, and Miss Rachel Battelle of Holliston, representing eastern Massachusetts outside of the metropolitan Boston area. Both will bring messages of greeting from their respective organizations. Miss Sarah Louise Arnold will also speak briefly, as national president of the movement, but the meeting will be a short one, ending with mass singing at 9 p. m.

Session for Scouts Only

The Saturday sessions will be for Girl Scouts only. Miss Mary Doyle will be chairman. In these sessions the girls, most of them 14 or 15 years old, will talk seriously about the movement in which they themselves are a part. The discussion leaders, with their subjects, will be as follows: "How to Keep the Older Girls Interested," Lily Chapman Lincoln; "Community and Home Service," Frances Davis of Wellesley; "The Ideal Captain and the Ideal Scout," Janice Upham of Newton; "Carrying on After the Merit Badge is Won,"

by Priscilla Delano of Dorchester; "The Value of the Bugle and Drum Corps to the Community," Miss Nancy Nichols of Lexington, and "Correct Uniform," Dorothea Salzman of Needham.

The Saturday afternoon session will be a continuation of the discussions and the evening meeting will be open to the public, with the gallery reserved for visitors.

Miss Arnold will deliver a more formal address on this occasion, and there will be entertainment. Newton Scouts will present a series of tableaux, illustrating the history of the American flag, and Lincoln Scouts will demonstrate folk dancing. Miss Frances Howard, secretary of the conference, will make a report to the visiting elders of the discussions held by the Scouts during the day, and the meeting will close with a formal Girl Scout ceremony and tips.

One Sunday morning the 400 or more scouts will all attend the annual meeting of the Girl Scouts of Metropolitan Boston, held at the Newton High School. In the early afternoon, however, there will rather again for a "Scouts' Own," the non-sectarian informal religious meeting which is part of the scout work. In which the fundamentals of Christianity, faith, and loyalty to ideals are emphasized.

Mrs. Mary B. Day will preside at this session, and will be assisted by Mrs. Stanley M. Bolster, Mrs. Maynard Hutchinson, Mrs. Charles D. Neserve, Miss Jeanne Kenrick, and Mrs. Albert F. Carter. This will close the conference.

MOODY SCHOOLS GET \$35,000 IN BEQUEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP).—The will of Miss Mary A. Moody, filed here yesterday, leaves the bulk of her estate, totaling \$100,000, to the Moody Schools at Northfield.

Left funds totaling \$35,000 and to the Service League Foundation, Inc., of this city \$25,000 as a memorial fund to her father, Dr. David F. Moody.

Among the organizations receiving \$5000 each are the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, Springfield Home for the Friendless, the Congregational Board of Mission, the Massachusetts Congregational Home Mission Society, Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes and "Yale in China."

EDUCATOR GOING TO PORTO RICO

Philip E. Bunker, assistant professor of accounting at Boston University, has been appointed head of the business administration courses in the University of Porto Rico at San Juan to succeed Prof. James V. Toner. It has been announced by Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University. Professor Toner will return to Boston University upon the termination of the present semester.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL ISSUE IN NEW PHASE

Privilege of Attending Outside Churches Is Abolished

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP).—Undergraduate opposition at Wesleyan University to compulsory attendance at chapel, which recently threatened to break out in a strike against the compulsory feature, had an unexpected repercussion yesterday when letters were received from Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of the university, cancelling the privilege which some students have enjoyed of attending Sunday services in downtown churches rather than at the university chapel.

Students with this privilege have been accustomed to sign on Monday mornings statements that they had attended services the previous day at the downtown church of their preference, and their absence from college chapel has then been excused.

Investigation of the situation, however, perhaps stimulated by the student agitation, disclosed that many who apparently had signed attendance statements, had not troubled themselves to go to church. University authorities regard attendance at chapel as more desirable, according to President McConaughy's letter, and discovery of the situation so increased the strength of this conviction that in future all undergraduates will attend the same service so that a check can be kept.

METHUEN COTTON MILLS TO BE SOLD

Old Plant Once Housed One of Few Jute Mills in Country

METHUEN, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special).—The Methuen cotton mills plant, one of the oldest industrial structures in the country, is to be sold at auction. The plant, once the property of David Nevins, one of Methuen's benefactors, housed one of the few jute mills in the country.

Carding, spinning and weaving machinery running into many thousands of dollars value are in the newer main mill structure located on the several acres covered by the mill properties. The finishing department located on the north bank of the Spicket River, the newest addition to the mill property and the original jute mill structure, known as the picker building—all will go under the hammer.

It is not expected that the dam and falls on the Spicket River above the old mill property will be sold. The Methuen company will not relinquish this water-power right, according to general views, unless a new manufacturing concern takes over the entire plant and operates for the textile purposes.

The inception of the memorial is credited to John Gordon Gray, former president of the St. Andrews' Society of Philadelphia and a prominent member of the Transatlantic Society, and the Rev. Dr. McKen-

It appeared to Mr. Gray that such a memorial would be appropriately erected in Scotland as the expression of feeling from those who, coming out to the United States to establish homesteads, nevertheless retain always, in thought the heritage of their Scottish background.

Dr. McKen-

Dr. McKen-

Dr. McKen-

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Dr. McKen-

Dr. McKen-

Dr. McKen-

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Dr. McKen-

Dr. McKen-

Research Work in Forestry Without Curtailment Forecast

Staff of the Northeastern Experiment Station Now Assembling and Computing Results of Observations Carried On Last Summer

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special).—Continuance of research work by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station without appreciable curtailment during the coming year is predicted by S. T. Dana, director, now that the appropriation bill carrying \$27,000 for the work has been approved by the House and bids fair to go through the Senate with unimportant changes.

As soon as possible, Mr. Dana says, a bill will be drafted in the interest of a larger forestry research program. This will be based on the recent report of the Society of American Foresters, of which Mr. Dana is president, looking to a graduated scale of appropriations covering a 10-year period and leading up to an annual appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the whole country. This will be urged in Congress as vital to the national welfare.

Field work in this district, which includes New England and New York State, extends over a wide area. There are six technical men and several assistants. Their studies take them into various localities considered best adapted to the given lines of investigation. Observations are made all carried on in the summer and fall, and when vegetation becomes dormant the staff turns to the work of assembling and computing the results of these observations.

Offices and laboratory facilities for the station are maintained at Massachusetts Agricultural College, whose 750-acre forest at Mt. Toby is also at the disposal of the federal station for observation and experi-

ment work. This forest is used by the college for demonstration work for the benefit of students and the public at large, and a committee of representative timber owners helps to make the forest of increased constructive value to growers.

The opening of a substation somewhere in the White Mountain Forest Reserve in New Hampshire is proposed, and it is hoped that this purpose will be realized next year.

Among the lines of research work in progress here is a study of reproduction and rate of growth following the cutting of spruce timber stands; an investigation into means of restoring chestnut tree growth in this district; an inquiry into methods of combating the white pine weevil; a study of the relationship between weather conditions and forest fires; and a study of tree form as influencing the growth, conditions and yield of timber.

As regards the chestnut, investigations thus far point to the use of imported stock as the most feasible means of reviving the growth of this variety. In the attempts to restrain the pest, the chestnut, the production of more dense growth and preferably mixed stands of timber are recommended as of more value than any other devices tested. The study of weather as related to fire frequency promises to develop results of interest and value to forest wardens and others. Among the points thus far developed is that humidity is a factor of greater importance than has been generally believed.

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN MEMORIAL FAVORED BY BOSTON SCOTS

Committee Finds Response Generous—Monument to Be Erected in Edinburgh, Designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania.

Scottish residents of Greater Boston and nearer New England, under the supervision of a Massachusetts committee whose chairman is William Coward of 45 Franklin Street, Boston, and whose secretary is David Lees of 30 State Street, are subscribing generously to the fund for the Scottish memorial, to be set up in the West Princes Street Gardens, opposite Edinburgh Castle.

The inception of the memorial is credited to John Gordon Gray, former president of the St. Andrews' Society of Philadelphia and a prominent member of the Transatlantic Society, and the Rev. Dr. McKen-

It appeared to Mr. Gray that such a memorial would be appropriately erected in Scotland as the expression of feeling from those who, coming out to the United States to establish homesteads, nevertheless retain always, in thought the heritage of their Scottish background.

Dr. McKen-

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RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 7

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 4:30

5 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 5:30

6 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 6:30

7 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 7:30

8 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 8:30

9 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 9:30

10 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 10:30

11 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 11:30

12 m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 12:30

1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 1:30

2 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 2:30

3 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 3:30

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 4:30

5 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 5:30

6 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 6:30

7 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 7:30

8 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 8:30

9 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 9:30

10 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 10:30

11 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 11:30

12 m.—Shepard Colonial dance, 12:30

Club, 8:30—The Fenway Four, 8:30—Sandy

McFarlane, 9:30—La France Orchestra, 9:30

10:30—The Fenway Four, 10:30—Sandy

McFarlane, 11:30—The Fenway Four, 11:30

12:30—The Fenway Four, 12:30—Sandy

McFarlane, 1:30—The Fenway Four, 1:30

2:30—The Fenway Four, 2:30—Sandy

McFarlane, 3:30—The Fenway Four, 3:30

4:30—The Fenway Four, 4:30—Sandy

McFarlane, 5:30—The Fenway Four, 5:30

6:30—The Fenway Four, 6:30—Sandy

McFarlane, 7:30—The Fenway Four, 7:30

8:30—The Fenway Four, 8:30—Sandy

McFarlane, 9:30—The Fenway Four, 9:30

10:30—The Fenway Four, 10:30—Sandy

D HOLLIDGE
LE PLACE, BOSTON

STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS DEFINED

Professor Ripley Commends General Corporation Law Drafted in Ohio

TOLEDO (Special Correspondence)—Ohio's proposed new general corporation law, with features of national interest, the first revision since the original statute was placed upon the law books in 1846, has been completed after a year's study and made public by John A. McCabe, president of the Ohio State Bar Association. Mr. McCabe characterizes the proposed law as the best yet written regarding corporations.

One of the features is the removal of doubt regarding stockholders' liability to creditors. It makes obligation of the shareholders simply to pay the full purchase price of their stock. When shares are to be issued for property, an honest valuation made in good faith cannot later be questioned by creditors.

The proposed revision has been commended by Prof. William E. Meyer of Harvard University as noteworthy for its simplicity and protection of pre-emptive rights, regulation of new issues of securities, voting rights of shareholders, publicity of accounts, and stand on ultra vires doctrine.

Safeguards on Dividends
The draft provides that corporations shall have the capacity to act possessed by individuals, bringing an end to fruitless litigation on the claim of ultra vires and substituting for this doctrine and estoppel the simple and easily applied doctrine of agency.

A dividend section which removed doubts when dividends may be paid and will prevent fraudulent dividends has been approved by the Ohio Society of Accountants. The act requires corporations to keep books of accounts and balance sheet and profit and loss statement at each annual meeting.

Duties Clearly Defined
Liabilities and duties are fastened upon directors and officers, but every road is clearly marked by the draft so that only the willful can get into the road of honest dealing and thus incur liability, the drafters declare.

It is believed that the new act will be flexible enough to suit all kinds of corporations, permit classification of all types of corporations, and avoid the confusion and other rights wipe away many anachronisms and inconsistencies, in present patchwork of corporation law, and aid the public revenue by permitting Ohio business concerns to incorporate at home.

Rugs From Southern Hills Help Youth Earn Education
COLUMBUS, O. (P)—Hand-hooked rugs, common in the hills of South Carolina, but a novelty in Ohio, are

MARITIME PROVINCES CLAIMS DEALT WITH BY COMMISSION

Almost Every Angle of Conditions in the Three Communities Exhaustively Reported On

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—The report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims, the result of the most thorough inquiry into the financial, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and even social conditions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island that has ever been made, was recently handed down in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Included in the 32 recommendations are:

1. A complete revision of the financial arrangements as between Federal Government and the Maritime Provinces.
2. Immediate interim lump-sum increases in payments from the Federal Treasury to the Maritime Provinces as follows: To Nova Scotia, \$875,000; to New Brunswick, \$600,000; to Prince Edward Island, \$125,000.
3. Immediate reduction of 20 per cent on all rates charged on traffic which both originates and terminates at stations in the Atlantic region of the Canadian National Railway (including import and export traffic by sea, from and to that region).

4. The necessary improvements in the Prince Edward Island Railway as to provide the essential and satisfactory transportation in that Province and that the communications between the Island Province and the mainland of Canada be improved to the extent that is necessary.
5. Harbor commissions for both the ports of St. John and Halifax.

6. Immediate survey of the ports of Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown for the purpose of providing adequate wharves and storage accommodation.
7. Recommend to the Federal authorities the advisability of erecting packing plants in upper Canada at a cost of \$11,000,000 to use Nova Scotia coal.

8. Immediate consideration to the customs tariff in relation to coal, anthracite and coke.
9. Bonus should be given in respect of steel when Canadian coal is used in its manufacture.

10. Advertisement of the Maritime Provinces abroad in relation to the attractions of the Maritime Provinces particularly from an agricultural standpoint.
11. A more active and vigorous commercial policy should be developed and that much wider scope should be given to the functions and activities of trade commissioners.

12. Federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries to be appointed, with power to frame "appropriate and definite regulations" for closer seasons and conservation after proper consultation with natural scientists, fishermen and fish merchants.
13. Geological surveys for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

14. Technical education in Prince Edward Island to be added to that of agricultural education.

FARMERS STUDY TAX QUESTIONS

Definite Start Made in Midwest to Learn How Burden Can Be Lightened

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Farm organizations in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, have started to study the tax problem as applied to agriculture, states an official of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a suggested program for which was adopted at the recent national convention.

John C. Watson, once a farmer and now tax expert for the Illinois Agricultural Association, is preparing statistics intended to show graphically the unequal weight put upon owners of farm lands and homes. Figures he holds, will do more than oratory to prove his point, namely, that the present system of taxation in most of the states is leading directly to confiscation of property.

"Iowa offers a concrete example of the general problem," he said. "When its taxation system was established in pioneer days, the method was fair. Practically every one living in Iowa owned land and the amount of property a man owned was a fair measure of his ability to pay taxes. In 1920, however, more than 44 per cent of all the farms in the State were rented, and more than 45 per cent of urban homes were occupied by tenants. And you can just see that percentage walking up," he added.

The effect of this situation on taxation was pictured by Mr. Watson. "Property," he said, "tangible and intangible, pays 10 per cent of the taxes, but in 1921 it earned less than 43 per cent of the State's income. Wages and salaries, credited with over 55 per cent of the State's total income, paid not one red cent."

In numbers of Illinois townships, men who work the fields in summer are spending their leisure winter hours in the county courthouses. They are looking into the county treasurer's books to find out where public money comes from and where it goes. According to a plan originated by Mr. Watson, two farm bureau men from each township are tabulating these findings. Copies are made by the state association for its own use, for the county farm bureau and for each of the investigators. This study is carried on as a first step to an understanding of the big taxation problem which farmers are facing the country over, said Mr. Watson.

DETROIT ARCTIC GROUP PLANS NEW EXPEDITION

NEW YORK (P)—Plans for a second polar expedition by the Detroit Arctic Expedition, under Capt. George H. Wilkins, were announced here by Hugh Duncan Grant, former British naval officer, co-operating in the reorganized expedition. Captain Wilkins and his party are scheduled to leave Seattle Feb. 12 for Fairbanks, Alaska. Two Stinson airplanes capable of 1500-mile range and a 73-foot wing Fokker monoplane will be used in the search for land in the Arctic ice pack.

A base will be established at Point Barrow, from where flights will be made to a point about 600 miles northwest, where soundings will be taken. Captain Wilkins believes his route will carry him and his companions over territory that no man has ever visited.

GAS LINE NEARS 170-MILE GOAL

Piping of Natural Fuel in Louisiana Opens New Commercial Fields

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special Correspondence)—Natural gas from northern Louisiana will be burning beneath the boilers of the Standard Oil Company's refinery at Baton Rouge refinery some time in January, it is believed by the engineers engaged in laying the 170 mile pipe line.

Some time later, perhaps a year, it is hoped the gas will be flowing into the reservoirs of the Public Service Company in New Orleans. Whether it comes into New Orleans or not, the pipe line is expected to bring cheap fuel into a large area and have a major influence in the industrial development of the territory.

Electric Car With Double Deck and Easy Chairs Is Advocated

Cleveland Man Believes Public Wants Better Transportation, Not Cheap, and Will Pay Premium for Comfort, Speed and Punctuality

CLEVELAND (Special Correspondence)—A trolley car Utopia for riders in the big cities—double decker cars with de luxe rides in deeply upholstered swivel chairs at 20 cents, and just ordinary rides down below at seven cents—is offered for amelioration of the traction problem by Peter Witt, former traction commissioner of Cleveland.

"Put 25 Pullman chairs on the top deck and charge 10 cent fares," suggested Mr. Witt in an interview. "Then watch the upper deck fill up. Only 35 passengers would be allowed up there. Each would have a big swivel chair to himself, without being shoved or stepped on."

"I am a firm believer in the theories of George Pullman, that the public doesn't want cheaper transportation. They want better transportation. We can't have cheaper transportation now—at least until the zone system is adopted, and that is quite a way off. So let's give the public better service."

Mr. Witt believes that the double-decked cars would be a great attraction for business and professional men who live far out in the suburbs. He thinks the long ride down town in the morning and back in the evening would be much more attractive to them if they could have chair cars, the same as they have for longer railroad trips, especially if the cars were speeded up.

Mr. Witt's idea was first informally discussed at the last convention of the American Railway Association.

STEINWAY and Other High-Grade PIANOS

Orthophonic Victrolas
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Morning and Afternoon Deliveries
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Complete Home Furnishers
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Jan. 12 to Jan. 15
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Hand Luggage and Wardrobe Trunks make excellent Men's Gifts
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For Immediate and Spring Wear
OUTLET MILLINERY Co.
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Lord's

NO. 486 CONGRESS STREET
FOR DELICIOUS CANDIES and SODAS
PORTLAND, MAINE

Sea Scouts to Sail on Trip to Arctic

Seven Lads to Be Members of Crew to Seek Specimens for Museum

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence)—Into arctic regions, in search of animals and birds to add to the collection at Field Museum of Natural History here, seven Sea Scouts are to journey next summer as members of the expedition.

The decision of Mr. Borden to take along Sea Scouts is a definite indication that the former Boy Scouts are recognized as real "sea-going sailors."

Six of the boys are to serve as sailors and the seventh will be cabin boy. Scouts 18 to 19 years of age are being considered for the posts. Mr. Keane said, commenting that already 47 applications have been received from Chicago boys. The ship is to sail in May.

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AMERICANS SEEKING CANADIAN CONCESSIONS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The Backus-Seaman pulp and paper interests of the United States are seeking concessions from the Dominion government at Ottawa with a view to erecting a large pulp and paper mill in northern Manitoba, according to news received in Winnipeg. They have made a request for a pulpwood tract taking in a very large area, and the view is that they wish to obtain control of as much pulpwood as possible with the idea of restricting the Manitoba Paper Company to the smallest possible territory.

This company already has erected a mill and will commence very soon to manufacture paper. At the time the Manitoba Paper Company was negotiating with the Government for pulpwood tracts, considerable competition was offered by the Backus-Seaman people, who announced their intention of putting up a mill in or near Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Paper Company also has an application before the Government for additional pulpwood areas covering some 1800 miles. Its present mill is a capacity of 100 tons daily, but it is proposed to add another unit enlarging its capacity to 200 tons daily. The proposed Backus-Seaman mill is expected to have a capacity of 200 tons.

INSURANCE CASE IN COURT

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—The case of the Kentucky Actuarial Bureau, representing certain insurance companies doing business in Kentucky, has been removed to the Federal Court, where the merits of the companies' contention for a 1 1/2 per cent increase in rates will be decided by the court. The case is not expected to be decided before next spring.

Once Weather Forecaster Now \$6,000,000 Manager

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (Special Correspondence)—From the Government's weather man here to a millionaire manufacturer within a few years.

McClay's

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MISSIONS JOIN HANDS IN WORK

Three Woman's Organizations Amalgamate With American Board

Amalgamation of the three large foreign mission boards of women of the Congregational Church with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was completed at the Park Street Church last evening.

The Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, president of the board, who presided and delivered the chief address, pointed out the significance as being that "after more than 100 years of witness bearing on the part of these separate organizations of Christian individuals, these bodies have come to recognize that the work of international missions is a part of the essential work of the Christian church."

"We are," he said, "outgrowing narrow and parochial notions of the meaning and scope of the common faith of the Christian gospel for men. We see its far outreach. We rejoice in the inspirations which that vision kindles and we accept together the challenge of the task which that vision lays upon us."

Transfers World Interests

"With confidence, and satisfaction," the Woman's Board of Missions transfers to the American Board the future of its worldwide adventure in its schools, social centers and other institutions and the work of its Bible Women," said Mrs. E. W. Kent, representing that board in making the final transfer. More than 153 are laboring for the board in its territory, today, she stated, and mentioned a few of the outstanding pieces of work being done by this board such as schools for girls in Smyrna, Turkey, in Athens, in Japan, in India, in South Africa, in Madras, in Fochow, China, in Johannesburg, Africa, in Bombay, India, and in Shanghai, Turkey, Osaka, Japan, and other points.

"Toward the support of this great work," she continued, "we bring to you our buildings and equipment and invested funds valued at over \$457,000. Moreover the Woman's Board, acting as a holding company, will place in your hands from year to year income from funds amounting to \$450,000, which under the laws of Massachusetts the Woman's Board must continue to handle."

Workers All Over World
Speaking for the Woman's Board of the Pacific, Mrs. Helen Street Ranney of San Francisco said that, formed 50 years ago, the board conducts a girls' school in Massena, Mexico, has many workers in Japan, contributes heavily to a school in Fochow, China, and conducts a girls' school in Broun, Turkey.

Mrs. Lactus O. Lee, speaking for the Woman's Board of the Interior, stated that her group brought to the American Board 96 missionaries working in 13 missions all over the world; kindergartens, numerous primary and day schools and certain outstanding institutions of higher learning, such as Kobe College, Japan; Linsing College, affiliated with Peking University, ranking with the best women's colleges in the United States; Lucy Perry Noble Institute in Madras, India, for women and older girls who need training in trades by which they can earn a living; Glory Kindergarten and Training School, in Kobe, Japan, and Means School, in West Central Africa, organized 19 years ago, the first attempt there at higher education for women and girls.

Opening services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, a service of thanksgiving and intercession, under the leadership of the Rev. Raymond C. Collins of Cambridge, followed by Dr. Potter's address. The prayer and benediction closing the meeting were given by Prof. Edward Caldwell Moore of Cambridge, former president of the American Board. A telegram of congratulation from President Coolidge was read.

LEONARD WOOD PLANS VISIT

MANILA (P)—Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, said that he hoped to visit the United States for a short time this year on a leave of absence. He was unable to state the date of his departure from Manila.

TO MOVE REINDEER HERD

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The transfer from Alaska to the plains of the Mackenzie River basin of a herd of 5000 reindeer, is contemplated by the Dominion Reindeer Company recently incorporated with a large capitalization and with headquarters in this city. Under another name the principals of the company have been operating in Alaska, but they have decided that conditions for the raising of reindeer are more favorable in the Great Slave Lake country in the Mackenzie River basin.

Althea Delight Clark

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Annual 20% Reduction Sale

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"We are," he said, "outgrowing narrow and parochial notions of the meaning and scope of the common faith of the Christian gospel for men. We see its far outreach. We rejoice in the inspirations which that vision kindles and we accept together the challenge of the task which that vision lays upon us."

Transfers World Interests

"With confidence, and satisfaction," the Woman's Board of Missions transfers to the American Board the future of its worldwide adventure in its schools, social centers and other institutions and the work of its Bible Women," said Mrs. E. W. Kent, representing that board in making the final transfer. More than 153 are laboring for the board in its territory, today, she stated, and mentioned a few of the outstanding pieces of work being done by this board such as schools for girls in Smyrna, Turkey, in Athens, in Japan, in India, in South Africa, in Madras, in Fochow, China, in Johannesburg, Africa, in Bombay, India, and in Shanghai, Turkey, Osaka, Japan, and other points.

"Toward the support of this great work," she continued, "we bring to you our buildings and equipment and invested funds valued at over \$457,000. Moreover the Woman's Board, acting as a holding company, will place in your hands from year to year income from funds amounting to \$450,000, which under the laws of Massachusetts the Woman's Board must continue to handle."

Workers All Over World
Speaking for the Woman's Board of the Pacific, Mrs. Helen Street Ranney of San Francisco said that, formed 50 years ago, the board conducts a girls' school in Massena, Mexico, has many workers in Japan, contributes heavily to a school in Fochow, China, and conducts a girls' school in Broun, Turkey.

Mrs. Lactus O. Lee, speaking for the Woman's Board of the Interior, stated that her group brought to the American Board 96 missionaries working in 13 missions all over the world; kindergartens, numerous primary and day schools and certain outstanding institutions of higher learning, such as Kobe College, Japan; Linsing College, affiliated with Peking University, ranking with the best women's colleges in the United States; Lucy Perry Noble Institute in Madras, India, for women and older girls who need training in trades by which they can earn a living; Glory Kindergarten and Training School, in Kobe, Japan, and Means School, in West Central Africa, organized 19 years ago, the first attempt there at higher education for women and girls.

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

CHIANG KAI-SHEK UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO UNEQUAL TREATIES

Kuomintang Control, He Says, Will Mean Immediate Demand for Revision of Pacts and Abolition of All Extraterritorial Rights

By MARC T. GREENE
TIENTSIN (Special Correspondence).—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Cantonese leader of the Kuomintang Party and Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies, has given a long interview to the correspondent of a Hankow foreign newspaper, in which he declares the strong friendship of himself and of the Kuomintang Party for America and the intention of the Kuomintang, in the event of its final triumph, to interfere in no way with the work of foreign missions and their allied interests. He declares, however, that the policy of the People's Party is one of unalterable opposition to unequal treaties and to extraterritoriality, and that Kuomintang control will mean the immediate revision of such treaties and the immediate abolition of all extraterritorial rights.

This is the first time General Chiang has talked with a foreign correspondent, the interview having taken place at Nanchang, in the Province of Anhui, where Sun Chuan-tang met the general, who has probably eliminated him as a factor in the struggle. General Chiang has now established his headquarters at Nanchang, where plans are under way for entry upon the third phase of the struggle between North and South, the encounter with the forces of Chiang Tso-hua and Chang Chung-chang. This, of course, is assuming that Chang Tso-hua decides upon such an encounter.

Missionaries May Function
As this dispatch is written, there have been developments here which make it possible that a compromise will be reached between Chiang and Chang, especially a strong opposition to the Kuomintang's policy of the Kuomintang, in the event of its final triumph, to interfere in no way with the work of foreign missions and their allied interests. He declares, however, that the policy of the People's Party is one of unalterable opposition to unequal treaties and to extraterritoriality, and that Kuomintang control will mean the immediate revision of such treaties and the immediate abolition of all extraterritorial rights.

The interview with Chiang Kai-shek is the first clear revelation of exactly what the China, and the foreign interests in China, may expect in the event of a Kuomintang triumph. Propaganda for and against is now finally disposed of, for as it has prevented a definite understanding of the Kuomintang's ideals and purposes, and the situation is now quite clear. To America, then, the southern leader's declaration of friendship, beyond any question perfectly sincere, is significant and important. Not less so is his statement of the Kuomintang's attitude toward the missionaries, "the elimination of the Kuomintang from China," he says, "is the great aim of our program, and they may function in this country without interference."

Approximate Russian Plan
All foreign concessions must be done away with, and such territory must be handed back to China without delay. "Foreigners who wish to stay in China," General Chiang declares, "will be cordially welcome, but they must be governed by our laws. Nations who wish to trade with us will be given every encouragement to do so, but the trading must be in accordance with our laws. These alterations will be accomplished at once, and we shall under no circumstances submit to any delay or postponing."

In the event of a Kuomintang Government of China, it is expected that "The Three Peoples' Principles," as outlined by Sun Yat-sen. This is something in the nature of the "committee" form of government, and more of less, approximate to that functioning in Russia at present. Like the Russian, of course, the central plank of the Kuomintang Government is unrelenting opposition to "imperialism." Government of the people, their education and the consideration of their welfare, are the avowed tenets of the Cantonese

Party, as they are of the northern people's party under Feng Yushang. "China for the Chinese" is the slogan, and however much propaganda on the part of the foreign interests may deride this as insincere, there is no doubt that it is drawing hundreds of adherents to the Cantonese standard every day. It is probably an underestimate to name 100,000 as the number of armed men of the northern forces who have deserted to the south within the past three months. The movement is sweeping the land, and the "conference" that are being held here in Tientsin—inside the Concessions—every day by the northern leaders, reveal their apprehension. Added to this is the lack of accord that is becoming momentarily more evident among northern leaders, each of whom has at one time or another in the past, been at odds with his neighbor who now poses as an "ally." Moreover, as already suggested, the strongest of opposition has developed to the sending of Chang Tso-hua's troops across the Yangtze.

BRAZIL PLANS MONEY REFORM

Bill in Legislature Aims at Return to Convertible Gold Basis

RIO DE JANEIRO (Special Correspondence).—The new President of Brazil, Dr. Washington Luis, has lost no time in making public his project for the reform of the Brazilian monetary system. Within three weeks of taking office he has introduced a bill before the national Legislature which, if passed, will give effect to the ideas he advocates. The bill was drafted after the Chamber of Deputies by Julio Prestes, leader of the majority of the Finance Committee, who made it clear that the project embodied the proposals of the Government.

The law as drafted aims at restoring the Brazilian currency to a convertible gold basis, and to achieve this, proposes to discard the old gold standard (a milreis worth 27.76) and create a new one. There are to be two separate steps in this process. First, the paper money in present circulation and amounting to some 2,500,000,000 milreis is to be given a fixed gold value at the rate of 200 milligrams of gold for each milreis.

Conversion of Old Paper
The second step, which is only to be taken after the value of the paper currency has been satisfactorily stabilized, consists in converting the old paper into a new currency coined in gold, silver, nickel and copper and having as its base a new unit called the cruzeiro which will be subdivided into centesimos, or hundredths. The Government are to give six months' notice before starting this conversion process and will then fix the exact value of the cruzeiro, which, however, is intended to equal three, four, or even five of the old milreis. The advantage of choosing a conversion factor of five would be that all sums expressed in multiples of 50 milreis would convert into exact numbers of centesimos at the rate of 1 centesimo for each 50 milreis.

This being the object of the bill, it is necessary also to mention the means whereby it is proposed to reach this result. In order to stabilize the milreis at the gold rate fixed in the bill the Government propose to create a Currency Stabilization Office (Cajaz de Estabilizacao), which will have power to exchange gold for notes and vice versa. The gold reserve built up by this office will not be available for any other purpose than the cashing of paper money. This new office is to remain under the direct control of the Minister of Finance.

Emphatic Criticism
While local opinion is unanimous in crediting Dr. Washington Luis with a sincere desire to do what is best for the country, there are several points in the measure which are the subject of friendly but emphatic criticism. The most important of these is the rate fixed for the gold value of the milreis, which is held by many to be too low. In effect, if a survey be made of the past three years it would be found that up to October of this year the milreis was pretty firmly established between 70 and 80, having risen steadily from a lower level in 1925. The Jornal do Commercio, the most important Brazilian daily newspaper, argues strongly that the milreis should be stabilized at a higher level than 60.

This view is held by all the principal British and American banks and business houses operating in the country. The employment of the bank reserves for what may be called "counter speculation" in the exchange market is not considered by many to be wise procedure. If a year of economical administration and a budget balanced on the right side had preceded the introduction of this measure it would undoubtedly have strengthened Brazil's credit and made the application of monetary reforms a less difficult problem.

Three-Quarters of a Million Spent
Before Persian Oil Strike Was Made
Special from London Bureau.
LONDON.—The story of how the sum of £750,000 was spent in searching for oil in Persia before a find, was made which created the fortunes of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, was told dramatically by Sir John Cadman at the Old Colony Club here.

"Twenty-eight years ago," Sir John Cadman said, "a gentleman who had great ideas about oil in Persia got the concession from the Persian Government. He went to men in this country and tried to secure their interest but was received with coolness. He crossed the Atlantic and was met in a similar way."

"I think," said Sir John, "one of the things said to him in America was: 'And where the dickens is Persia?' Then on the gentleman's return to this country he met a bluff, breezy, wealthy man named D'Arcy, who sent out an expedition which obtained a concession for the venture on fairly onerous terms. Mr. D'Arcy got rid of about £250,000 in seeking the oil without result, and people used to say to him, 'You're off your head.'"

"A man named Reynolds, on behalf of the promoters, had faith in the prospect of getting oil, but was inclined to return. He declined to do so until he had received written instructions, and before they arrived he had struck oil. The present yield from Persia was the outcome. Three-quarters of a million of money had been sunk here. Reynolds sent the news of his discovery. Now, 25,000 people are employed on the Anglo-Persian oil fields, 1000 of whom are British."

FRANCE AND SPAIN DISCUSS STATUS OF ZONE IN MOROCCO

Should Spaniards Decide to Withdraw From Territory, the Arduous Duty of Maintaining Order Would Devolve on France Alone

TANGIER (Special Correspondence).—An intricate international problem has been reopened by the recent action of France in sending an official invitation to Spain to enter into "conversations" regarding its claim to Tangier. It hoped that

undertake (as France and Great Britain had already undertaken) to allow no fortifications to be erected on the coast of her zone. Probably the most significant feature of this treaty is the clause stipulating that the Spanish Government shall under

no circumstances alienate or cede, even temporarily, her rights over any part of the geographical limits of her zone. It is this stipulation which, in

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It is important to note these exceptions, and also the fact that Spain never had any direct treaty with Morocco. She has only an agreement with France to occupy and administer a section of northern Morocco from the River Moulouya on the east to a spot south of the town of Larache on the Atlantic coast, including the whole northern coast-line with the exception of Tangier.

The first clause of this treaty recognizes that it pertains to Spain to keep watch over the security of the Spanish zone, and to grant the Moorish Government, within the limits of that zone, all such administrative, economic, financial, judicial and military assistance as may be needed—responsibilities which Spain by signing this treaty undeniably incurred. Another clause pledged Spain to

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quent on Spain's recent claim to Tangier and the situation she finds herself in at the conclusion of war with the Rif, war which cost Spain, it is estimated, some 40,000 lives and more than 500,000,000 pesetas.

In the event of Spain's representations being rejected by France, or in the event of the task which confronts Spain becoming, for financial, economic or internal reasons, greater than it can undertake, it is possible it might decide to withdraw from the zone even as it has already withdrawn from the League of Nations. In this event the arduous duty of maintaining order in the north of

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Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, Poet, Playwright, Explorer

Democratic Scion of Royalty Comes to America to Work—Lecture Tour Arranged for 40 Cities—May Write Book on United States

The following interview with Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, who arrived in New York Wednesday, was obtained before he left Stockholm for his lecture tour in the United States. After his tour is completed he intends to stay and study America and Americans at close hand.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence).—Another royal visit to America would be, in other circumstances, perhaps more than the American public could stand just now, but Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, brother of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, is a very democratic person at home, as well as abroad. He is poet, playwright, explorer, writer of travel books first, and Prince second even in Sweden. As a co-worker in the Svenska Dagbladet, Sweden's largest daily, and in the Idun magazine for women, he goes about the streets unattended and works at a desk in the newspaper office quite simply among the others.

When, seeking an appointment for an interview with the Prince regarding his coming lecture tour in the States, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked over the telephone for the Prince's secretary or military attaché, "I have none," a clear, agreeable voice replied. "If it must be an interview, yes; 10 minutes to 12 tomorrow."

A Democratic Prince
Not a little apprehension, lest the Prince should be kept waiting, was caused by the intricate approach to the Prince's apartment. The way led through a large courtyard of the royal castle, over to the north wing, where his rooms are located, up two flights of worn stone steps between old white walls, without a balustrade. A youth running down the steps, on being asked if the right turn had been taken, replied courteously, "Yes, I think Papa is at home." This was Prince Lennart. The next turn brought one face to face with a double door on which was a brass plate: "H. R. H. Duke of Södermanland."

Within were no gentlemen-in-waiting, no secretaries, but a butler with the face of a kind, old family servant, as an escort through an ante-room, to a small writing room, with nothing to distinguish these rooms from those of any well-to-do young man of the people. Alert, slender, with a slight stoop to his tall figure, characteristic of all the Bernadottes, the Prince greeted the Monitor representative without any introduction, putting one at one's ease at once by saying, "There is no difference between royal persons and other people when it comes to an interview. They are just as stupid. My trip to the United States was planned two years ago, but was postponed, as I did not wish it to coincide with that of my brother. You see I am not going to attend banquets, and receptions, they don't interest me. I like to be busy. I am going to America to work."

And that this is so there can be no doubt, as the Prince has just returned from Finland where his second play, "Om Board," has had a successful premiere in Helsinki, stopping here to attend to his journalistic work before leaving for New York. He is not going as a representative of the Swedish Court, but as a private individual. He has been engaged by Louis J. Albee, who has been manager for such notable persons as President Taft and David Lloyd George, to give a series of lectures in 40 different cities from New York to Chicago.

The Prince will live at a hotel and will be paid for his work according to contract. His first lecture will take place in New York on Jan. 15, stopping here to attend to his journalistic work before leaving for New York. He is not going as a representative of the Swedish Court, but as a private individual. He has been engaged by Louis J. Albee, who has been manager for such notable persons as President Taft and David Lloyd George, to give a series of lectures in 40 different cities from New York to Chicago.

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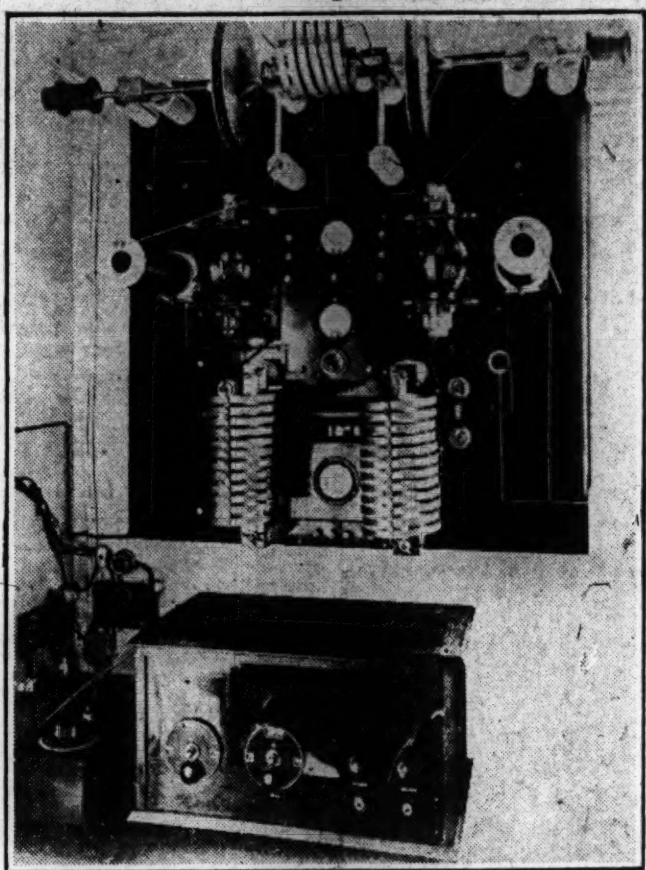
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RADIO

Australian Ship Sets Record



Herbert Photos, Inc.

UNINTERRUPTED communication with its base in Australia every day is a record recently made by the Australian ship, Jervis Bay, during a run from London to Sydney. In the above picture is shown the radio equipment on the ship which made this performance possible. It operates on a wavelength of 34 meters for transmission, and receives on 51 meters. Its power is one-half kilowatt.

Dr. Lee gave the following technical description of the rectifier: "It is made in the form of copper washers, each washer constituting a cell and coated with copper oxide. Sufficient washers are stacked on bolts to build up higher voltage units. Units have been built up to operate as high as 2000 volts, and there is no limit to the amount of voltage which can be rectified."

GRIMES OWN SET HAS SELECTIVITY

Proves Itself in New England Tests

Proving itself a receiver that would actually cut through local stations and bring in distant, the new Grimes Own has aroused a great deal of interest in Boston. Most of the newspapers and magazines have carried stories on this new development.

The circuit is interesting in that equal sensitivity and selectivity are obtained over the entire broadcast wavelength band due to an automatic feedback circuit built around fixed units or constants. The feedback varies according to the wavelength being tuned and the right adjustment is thus obtained at all frequencies.

Many people did not care to assemble this set, even as simply as the assembly had been worked out, and some felt that the price of \$115 was rather high. Acting on these facts, the Grimes Own seems to have been introduced to the radio affection of New England.

According to Hugh MacNeill, manager of the radio division of the Union Electrical Supply Company who are making a special effort on jobbing this set, this new adjustment has met with a great response and the Grimes Own seems to be safely entrenched in the radio affection of New England.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 48

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 8

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (325 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Capitol Theater orchestra.

7:45—Male quartet. 8:10—City Club Ensemble. 8:30—Musical program. 10:05—Dance music.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Shea's Buffalo hour. 10:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF musical comedy troupe. 9—Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—Dance music. 11—Dance music.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

7 p. m.—Don Voorhes Orchestra. 11—Jack Denny's Frivolity Club Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)

9 p. m.—From WEAF. (350 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Radio specialty. 8—Hollenden hour. 9—From WEAF.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (350 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—New York program. New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch.

10:05—Concert. 10:45—Pasture.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (350 Meters)

7 p. m.—Chamber of Commerce and historical anniversary talks. 7:30—Creighton educational program. 7:50—Talk. 9—Classical program. 10—Dance music.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

8 p. m.—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBMM, Chicago, Ill. (320 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 11—Belmont "Gang." 12—Radio Club feature with Cook-Sander's orchestra.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

7 p. m. to 1 a. m.—National Barn Dance.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (320 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF. 11:45—Ted Weems orchestra; Morrison's orchestra; popular songsters.

KNOX, St. Louis, Mo. (390 Meters)

9 p. m.—Do Re Mi's. 9:30—McDonald Sisters. 10:15—Dance program by Herbert Berger's orchestra and Harry Lane's orchestra.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (325 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Pasture.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (374 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—North Texas Male Chorus. 11—Jimmie Joy and his orchestra.

STANDARDIZING PROGRESSES IN MANUFACTURING

RMA Committee Agrees on Many Points in Plans for 1927 Work

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special)—In reply to a recent open letter from A. J. Musselman, Chicago radio expert, to A. T. Haugh, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, A. J. Carter, chairman of the standards committee of this organization, states that the standardization committee of the R. M. A. has been working for the last two years to bring about standardization of radio products. This work has not been completed. In fact it is only begun. However, the progress made during this brief period of time is comparable to that made in the automotive and other industries in the last 15 years.

Mr. Musselman suggests that a meeting of a representative group of radio manufacturers be held in Chicago, or some other suitable spot, for the purpose of setting standards for the entire industry. It will probably be interesting to learn that at the last convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, held last May at Atlantic City, it was decided to hold a meeting for this purpose at Chicago in June, 1927.

Many new phases of standardization are now being worked out and will be ready for presentation at this time. Since the Radio Manufacturers' Association is composed of 200 leading and representative manufacturers in the radio industry, it has the services of their engineers and co-operation of the Institute of Radio Engineers in preparing these standards. It is obvious that a hastily worked-out system of standards would cripple the entire industry for years to come.

Agreement Reached

Either tentative or permanent standards have already been adopted on the following subjects:

1. Aerials and arrestors.
2. Filament rheostats.
3. Sockets.
4. Panels.
5. Condensers and dials.
6. Power equipment, including underwriters' requirements.
7. Cords and wiring devices.
8. Plugs.
9. Jacks.
10. Switches.
11. Loudspeakers.
12. Phonograph attachments.
13. Receiving sets.
14. Transformers.
15. Vacuum tubes.

It was mentioned that tube manufacturers are experiencing difficulty due to lack of uniformity of impedances of audio-frequency transformers. The committee on transformers has not yet made its report, but this work is now being carried on by the foremost engineers in the country.

It is not believed by this committee that the condition of the radio industry is confronted by chaos and disfavor of the public. This is evidenced by the fact that charging stations never been such a wholesome interest in radio as there is at the present time.

NEW RECTIFIER USES COPPER OXIDE PLATES

BALTIMORE (Special Correspondence)—Experiments with a new rectifier or electrical valve, which is intended to replace the recticon and tungsar rectifiers used for charging storage batteries, are being carried on by Dr. F. W. Lee, associate professor of electrical engineering at the Johns Hopkins University.

The new device is known as the Grondahl rectifier. Dr. Lee said, "It was recently discovered by Dr. Lars O. Grondahl, director of the research laboratories of the Union Switch & Signal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is unbreakable. Whereas the recticon and other rectifiers now used have a life of about 1000 hours, the Grondahl device will last indefinitely.

Wanted—To Manufacture

We have facilities for the manufacture of electrical or mechanical devices of any nature. Can we be of service to you? Address: Dept. M, Connecticut Tel. & Elec. Co., Meriden, Conn.

Beaconsfield Radio Company

1711 Beacon Street, Brookline

Tel. Regent 2274 Open Evenings

Garden City Radio Co.

The only store in the NEWTONS devoted exclusively to RADIO

333 Walnut St. Newton North 4751 NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

Genuine Factory Built and Special Models

Browning-Drake Installation. Careful attention to all details.

KELVIN-WHITE CO.

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Congress 5367, 5783

Beautiful Wooden Case Mahogany Finish

Tested and approved by the Radio Laboratory of The Christian Science Monitor. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned within five days. Sent C. O. D. or on receipt of check.

CLARKE & KAHN RADIO CO.

Room 405, 122 West 43d St., New York City

entist, Minneapolis. 8:15—New York program. 9:15—Chippewa Indians. 10—Organ recital.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (326 Meters)

8 p. m.—Salon orchestra under Leonard Kirkwood. 12—Concert orchestra. 11—Musical program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (320 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago.

WEBB, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (390 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)

10 p. m.—Classical program. 11:15—Dance program. 12—Popular music. 12:15—Dance music.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KOMO, Seattle, Wash. (305 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle.

KOIN, Portland, Ore. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Ore.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (419 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, direction of Alfred Hertz. 6—States Orchestra. 6:30—"Ye Towne Cryers." 8:15—Rudy Selger's concert orchestra. 10—John Wolohan and his Californians.

KFWI, San Francisco, Calif. (350 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco.

KXN, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

8 p. m.—Circus concert orchestra. 9—Feature program.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (325 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach. 9—"Everybody's Night."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 9

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 255 meters.

NEW YORK—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 341 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 250 meters.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBB, 370 meters.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, The Principia, 280 meters.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 305 meters.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 319 meters.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 250 meters.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 235 meters.

CONGRESS HONORS FLYERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Recognition by the Government of Commander Richard E. Byrd's flight to the North Pole was completed when President Coolidge signed two bills providing for the decoration and promotion of Commander Byrd and of Floyd Bennett, his flight companion. Under the bills both will receive the Congressional Medal of Honor and Commander Byrd is promoted to the rank of commander on the retired list, while Floyd Bennett from an aviation pilot is elevated to machinist.

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Smart Apparel

Drastically Reduced in the January Sales

Randall's Flower Shop

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Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

CANTILEVER SHOES

For men, women and children

are sold exclusively in Worcester at this store.

John C. MacInnes Co.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, WORCESTER

SOL MARCUS, Furrier

35 PLEASANT STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.

JANUARY SALE

Finest Quality Fur Garments

An opportune time to buy Furs at greatly reduced prices.

INDIA HEARS MANY STATIONS

Professor at Lucknow Gives Report on Radio Conditions With Loop Receiver

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Wali Mohammad, science professor of the Lucknow University, writes to the press that all through October he has found that if one sits up after dinner one can be sure of receiving one or more continental stations.

The professor has an eight-valve superheterodyne set of his own construction and night after night, he says, he has received several continental stations with only seven valves and on a frame aerial inside the house.

Most of these stations are received at loudspeaker strength and the last (eighth) valve, is seldom used. Some of the continental stations like "Radio Wien" (Vienna), Hamburg (Germany), and Hilversum (Holland) are received at a remarkable strength, and the purity leaves very little to be desired. In one night the professor received the following stations:

Bournemouth, Vienna, Budapest, Hilversum, Prague, Moscow, Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Rome. These stations have been identified either from their call signs or from their wavelengths, and confirmed by the language employed by them. Lady announcers of some of the continental stations, says Dr. Mohammad, are better followed than the men announcers.

Probably the best station from the point of view of reception, the professor considers, is Vienna, from which it is possible to hear clearly the striking of the gong and the ticking of the metronome, which is set going during the intervals. The reception of the afternoon programs is slightly weak, while that of the 8 o'clock or 10 o'clock transmission is much more satisfactory. Atmospheric conditions are troublesome, but do not mar the reception.

Regarding the Indian stations, says Wali Mohammad, it is perhaps not known to many that Colonel Colaba offers a very good program of both English and Indian music, vocal and instrumental, at a wavelength of 800 meters and that it can be received at very good strength.

COTTON MEN TO ORGANIZE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—One thousand men, representing every phase of cotton production and distribution, will meet here to form a permanent organization to meet future crises in the industry. It was announced by J. E. Mayo, Indian Bay, Ark., chairman of the executive committee of the Knights of Cotton.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Lillian C. Crosby, Wollaston, Mass.

Miss Hansine Erickson

Hairdressing

EUGENE PERMANENT WAVE

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Telephone Park 1787

SPECIALY

Attractive Values in

Hickey Freeman

Suits and O'Coats

WARE PRATT CO.

"QUALITY CORNER"

Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

People Who Appreciate Values Are Now Taking Advantage of the

Annual January Sales

at

DENHOLM & McKAY CO.

"Worcester's Greatest Store"

Our Annual

After Inventory Sale

Makes possible the Saving of

10% to 50%

on every item of our half million dollar stock.

We suggest that you call early in the Sale.

Fowler Furniture Company

108-116 Franklin St., Worcester

"A Good Place to Trade"

FISHERIES INDUSTRY SEEKS MARKET FOR INEDIBLE CATCH

Research for Profitable Uses of Waste, and Campaign to Increase American Demand for Main Products Urged at Conference Under Federal Auspices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The problem of maintaining a maximum annual yield from the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and of conserving the fish supply in lakes and rivers, is being discussed at a conference of fisheries experts from a number of states meeting at the Department of Commerce.

The conference is also considering methods of extending the market for fisheries products and for finding new methods of utilizing waste products. The research carried on by the Commerce Department and by state fisheries commissions is delayed by lack of trained personnel and of adequate appropriations, it was said.

O. E. Zette, in charge of the division of fishery industries of the department, told the conference that during the time from 1880 to 1926 the total yield of the fisheries of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, has increased from 1,600,000,000 pounds to 2,300,000,000 pounds. In 1880 the Atlantic Coast contributed seven-eighths of this catch, while at the present time it contributes four-fifths of the catch, he said.

"With the exception of the erratic species, such as Menhaden, and of new fisheries which have developed since 1880," Mr. Zette said, "the fisheries of the Atlantic coast have experienced a general decline during the last 46 years. The Pacific coast fisheries, on the contrary, now yield seven times as much fish as they did in 1880 due largely to newly developed fisheries such as the tuna and sardine. The problem before the conference is to maintain a maximum annual yield in all fisheries."

J. W. Wallace, editor of the Fishing Gazette of New York, told the conference that the prosperity of the industry rests upon two things: (1) larger markets, and (2) utilization of inedible fish and fish waste. "Our per capita consumption of fish is far below that of Great Britain and other leading countries. This condition is all the more remarkable when one considers that the United States possesses and has ready access to, more prolific and more varied fishery resources than any other nation," said Mr. Wallace.

"Any expansion in the domestic market for fish is not going to be made entirely by bearing down on the public to use more fish in their diet, but is more likely to be made by a radical change in existing methods of fish handling and distribution, and by the value and variety of fish as a food is very necessary."

Development of Alaska fisheries was discussed by Harlan B. Holmes

and George Rounsefell of Seattle, Dr. H. B. Bigelow of Cambridge, Mass., told of the recent developments in fisheries on the North Atlantic coast.

AMERICAN SHIPS URGED FOR MAIL

Shipowners Advocate More Contracts as Aid to Foreign Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Adoption of the amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill now before the Senate, to provide appropriations for ocean mail contracts with American steamship lines during 1928, is urged in resolutions just adopted by the executive committee of the American Steamship Owners' Association here. Copies of the resolutions have been transmitted to the President and his Cabinet and to all members of Congress.

Means of regular, frequent and reliable communication between American and foreign markets are absolutely necessary for the vast growing foreign commerce of the United States, Alfred Gilbert Smith, president of the association, said in discussing this action.

Declaring that American lines contracting with the Government should be dealt with fairly and given every opportunity to develop and expand, Mr. Smith asserted that the entire business community of the country is interested in seeing that every possible encouragement is given to vessels of transportation for their products and their mails.

The appropriation for mail contracts is largely repaid from postal receipts, he said, and the fast, regular and frequent communication with important foreign markets now provided by American merchant ships encourages business.

INQUIRY ASKED BY MR. WHEELER

Wants to Know If State Department Authorized Mexican Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Foreign Relations Committee has been asked by Senator Wheeler (D.), Montana, to investigate whether the State Department was authorized for the Associated Press dispatch of Nov. 17, which said that "the specter of a Mexican-fostered Bolshevik hegemony intervening between the United States and the Panama Canal," had thrust itself into American-Mexican relations.

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Buying Linen in January

THE practice of buying each year at least one nice tablecloth or half a dozen napkins results in a plentiful supply of beautiful linens in an almost unbelievably short time. With such a method of buying, too, one avoids those trying periods when the table linen gives out all at once. Also, when one realizes that she will not be buying another tablecloth for a whole year, she feels more justified in purchasing heavy, lustrous linen that is always a joy as long as it holds together, and affords the most satisfactory background for beautiful silver, china, and glass.

Experienced housewives the country over plan on replenishing their supplies of table linen during the January sales. Of course, beautiful linens may be bought at any time of the year, but during this month special bargains are available as the result of several conditions in connection with the production and sale of this beautiful fabric.

Why Linen Is Sold Cheap in January

It takes a great deal of flax to produce one tablecloth of high quality. This is because a large amount of waste must be combed away before a sufficient number of long fibers can be secured for its production. Some of the flax discarded is used in the manufacture of cheap table linen and in cotton-and-linen mixed goods, but even at that, considerable of the flax is wasted. This fact helps one to realize how dependent are the homemakers in this country on those other portions of the world where flax is grown in large amounts. This partially accounts, too, for the high price of linen, for import duties are heavy, even if the price of labor in foreign countries is comparatively low.

At a great many of the mills that manufacture linen, no attempt is made to put the fabric through the final process that gives it the dazzling whiteness so delightful in the best quality of tablecloths. This process is accomplished at the bleacher, then a most rigid inspection is given every length of linen. If there is the least bit of imperfection in the whole piece, that piece, with other faulty lengths, is laid aside. Once a year all these pieces, some of them of the highest quality of linen, are gathered together and sold to large importers in the United States at a price below the cost of the flax. As the material is not perfect, the duty in American ports is about half what it would be otherwise, too. So these importers pass on to their best customers among the retailers some splendid bargains on which the local merchant, who ultimately receives them, can depend to bring the discriminating housewives of his town into his store. And the first women who come get the cream of the stock.

Fashion Change
The local merchant, too, generally puts into this sale linen left over from the previous year. Styles in table linen change every season. The changes are so slight as to be practically negligible to the woman in the home of average income, but the merchant who keeps up to the minute with his stocks must make

Hand Made Art Quilts

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Write for Bulletin M
WILKINSON SISTERS
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558 Madison Ave., New York City and
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This is not a regular boudoir slipper

But a house slipper made of good fitting last of black kid with a 6/8 low leather sole. By mail to you, 2.75. Made in U. S. A. widths. Brown kid to order, \$3.25.

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Secrets of successful CAKE MAKING

Complete instructions in the whole art of making cakes, cookies and puddings. Everything you could possibly want is here. Step by step clearly explained. 92 pages. Scores of illustrations. 125 recipes presented as recipes were first presented before. A real bargain. Mail only 50c in coin or stamp.

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CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

A boon to Women

Just a damp cloth and a ball of Chivers' Carpet Soap will make a dirty carpet look like new, for it quickly removes dirt, ink and grease, and restores the color too. 40 years' reputation. Ask for it at your store, or send postcard for free sample to:

F. CHIVERS & CO., LTD.
76 Albany Works, Bath, England

Shoe Soles Wear Longer!

NO NEED for your shoes to wear out so soon. RESISTOL makes leather soles last much longer. It also waterproofs leather, permanently and makes it more flexible. Penetrates and impregnates the leather—then solidifies into a tough permanent rubber-like substance that binds the leather fibers together and protects them against both wear and water. RESISTOL, applied to leather soles, will keep the appearance of shoes. Uppers of working shoes, hiking, sport, and other shoes not to be polished should also be waterproofed and wearproofed with RESISTOL. Wonderful, too, for drain boards and floors of magnesite composition: resists wear, makes cleaning easy and prevents staining. Nothing like it on the market! A \$1.00 can treats 10 pairs of shoe soles, with easy directions. Send today to THE RESISTOL COMPANY, Dept. C, 256 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

room for these new designs, so he is often forced to sell some of his choicest linens at a marked reduction.

When a dealer buys tablecloths he purchases napkins to match each cloth. But housewives do not always buy napkins when they acquire a new tablecloth. A few years ago homemakers thought napkins of the same pattern as the cloth on the table were essential to good form, but a merchant of national fame observed only a short time ago that nowadays only brides demand them. This little deviation from the path that homemakers are supposed to tread makes it impossible for the merchant to supply cloths and napkins to match in every pattern, as some customers may desire, so he cuts all these odd pieces in his linen sale.

The retailer, too, takes inventory every year and finds that he cannot fill duplicate orders for certain patterns, so he passes on these linens to his customers at bargain prices and they also find their way into the linen sale held by the local merchant.

From all these facts it may easily be seen that linens offered at remarkably low prices at this season of the year are not necessarily imperfect or of poor quality. The woman of most fastidious taste will find naps to her liking—if she is early enough—at much lower prices than she later thought possible. If heretofore she has been accustomed to buying such table supplies whenever she happened to feel like it.

The length of time one may enjoy a linen tablecloth depends largely upon the pattern selected. Small patterns are always in excellent taste, and many people prefer linen with no figure at all to detract from the natural sheen of the fabric. Large figures generally have long overshoot threads that wear through before the rest of the linen does, presenting a ragged appearance to the cloth in a comparatively short time.

One of the best ways of prolonging the wear of a tablecloth is occasionally to cut off an inch or so on one side and end. This distributes the wear due to creasing the cloth down the center after each laundering. It also shifts to other places pressure where the cloth hangs over the edges of the table. When such care is contemplated a little extra length must be provided and special care taken in the selection of the pattern. If large figures are chosen and the cloth later cut off a bit on one side, the crease down the middle of the cloth where it is folded may come off to one side of the pattern and so draw attention to the lack of uniformity—something a good housewife, no matter how thrifty she may be, does not like to do.

Elsie's Doughnuts

One cupful of sugar; one cupful of thick cream; one egg; 1 egg and the yolk of another or 2 small eggs. Three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening; 3 tablespoonfuls of vinegar; 1 level teaspoonful of soda; 1 teaspoonful of salt; half a nutmeg. Beat egg and sugar; add all other ingredients and 1 cupful of flour; then add one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder sifted into 2 cupfuls of flour. Use enough flour to make a soft dough; roll ¼ inch thick, cut and fry.

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Plywood and Veneers Give Strength and Beauty



Left—This Round Table Top Was About Six Feet in Diameter, and the Beautiful Effect Was Secured by Matching.

Right—Ash Stumps, Which Were Formerly Allowed to Go to Waste, Are Now Being Dug Up and Cut Into Beautiful Veneer, Like That From Which This Dresser Top Was Made.

A HARD shower had added chill to the autumn air and turned the thoughts of two wayfarers toward a cheerful fire and something hot to drink for supper. The finding of a clear spring of water, beside which some passing vehicle had dropped an ax and a thin dry board, seemed to them something more than mere coincidence.

Trouble was encountered, however, in cutting the thin dry board into kindling. Heavy blows with the ax would sink the blade into the end of the board, but there was no split beyond the edge of the blade. With the board on a convenient log, the ax could be driven clear through it and then the board had to be pulled off the blade. This stubborn resistance aroused ambition to conquer, but more energy was required to hangle the board into small bits than either of the two had expended for many a moon.

Five Pieces
Why wouldn't a board only ¼ of an inch thick, a foot wide and 2 feet long submit to be split? Because it was plywood. It had been carefully manufactured of five pieces of thin lumber, with the grains of adjoining pieces crossed at right angles, joined with an adhesive that was stronger than the wood and submitted to a pressure of 100-pounds to the square inch until the glue had hardened. It had been kept straight and flat until the glue moisture evaporated, and not only would it not split, but it would not warp, swell nor shrink, and was the strongest structural material made, for its weight.

During the Great War, Uncle Sam recognized these qualities and used large quantities of plywood in the manufacture of airplane fuselages, wings, and engine seats. Multiplying (fifteen or more pieces) resisted the disintegrating vibrations of Liberty motors better than any other material. Plywood, moreover, was immune against sudden changes in temperature and moisture. Government specifications were made rigid and led to the further education of plywood manufacturers on glues, pressures and drying processes, which knowledge is evident in the plywood made today.

Stocks of plywood panels are now carried in most of the larger cities, ranging in size from very small ones to those as large as 4x8 feet, many of them with one-piece faces (no joints in the outside piles) and are used in many industries. Of them are made door panels; instrument boards, floors, running boards, linings for several standard makes of automobiles; partitions; inside wood finishes for residences; counter fronts and tops; wide shelving, etc. They cover broad spaces with a minimum of effort and an inexperienced workman can make a pretty good job of wainscoting by covering the joints between panels with battens or moldings. The wood takes stains, varnishes or paint.

It is, however, in furniture of nearly all grades that the reader

most frequently will encounter plywood. The beautiful curves in piano cases, for instance, could not be built of solid wood and stay so. They are of laminated veneers, bent into shape when glued and so dried that they will always remain the same. Some furniture is made of solid wood, but all pianos are veneered. Veneers wear excellently. Some of the furniture taken from the tomb of King Tut was veneered; the famous war desk of Napoleon, which was carried all over Europe in his campaigns, was veneered, and it is in good order today; there are quite a number of historical pieces of veneered furniture, several generations old, treasured in many museums. Such designers and craftsmen as Sheraton and Heppelwhite, who established lasting styles in furniture, used veneers in their finest pieces.

The writer has two cherished heirlooms in his home, both considerably over 100 years old. One is a highboy country relative. It had been painted a pea-green and adorned with cast-iron drawer pulls. The paint being scraped off revealed crotch mahogany veneers, and when renovated the drawer pulls replaced with cut-glass knobs, it made a piece of furniture with which anyone might be pleased.

The other piece is a mahogany library table, with drop leaves. The top and base are veneered, but the drop leaves are of solid mahogany. When the writer discovered it (it had been the property of his great-grandmother and in the family for how much longer nobody knows) piled with trash in a storeroom in Florida, the leaves had been stripped off and were being used to support washbasins in the washhouse, and were both badly split. He had it shipped north, polished and the leaves repaired, and was offered \$150 for the piece, and that was several years ago when furniture was much cheaper than at present.

When lumber is cut one inch or more in thickness, one of the boards may be reversed and make a "two-piece" match, but no more, as the grain changes too much in that thickness. When cut into veneers of 1/32 inch, "four-piece" matches or "multi-piece" matches can be made and are much in evidence in the furniture of today.

The Art of Using Grain Figures
The matcher holds an important position in a plywood or furniture factory. He combines mechanical aptitude, artistic ability and an imagination that enables him to look at a piece of veneer and determine the possibilities contained in its figure. Rotary-cut walnut veneers generally have not much figure, but even with this material the skilled matcher often works out pleasing designs.

A recent comer in the field is the veneer cut from ash stumps. Why its beauty was not recognized when walnut stumps were first cut is a

mystery, and many an ash stump that would have made handsome veneers has been allowed to decay in the forest where it grew. The figure is coarse when compared with veneer from a walnut stump, but the light color is unusual among veneers; it makes very handsome furniture, and is being used considerably in some factories. The picture of the four-piece ash top will give some idea of its appearance.

Many people like to own furniture of individual character. A case of this kind was recently turned over to the matcher in a factory specializing in fine furniture. Price was no object and the matcher was given a free rein; he selected a fitch of walnut-crotch veneer of which a picture is shown, the white lines indicating where the cuts were made; the 20 narrow segments were assembled and joined to make the library table top shown in the cut. He produced a kaleidoscope figure which charmed the purchaser and won his warm compliments. Furniture stained so dark as to obscure the grain is rarely a good buy. One likes to know what one is buying and very dark stain makes it difficult to identify the wood. When a furniture salesman says that a piece of furniture is made of solid wood, one should immediately become suspicious that he either does not know his business or is following what he considers the line of least resistance and taking for granted that the customer is a victim of the old exploded prejudice against anything veneered. Some very fine solid furniture is made, but it is rarely on sale in furniture stores.

The cores, or centers, of plywood panels, and the veneer crossbanding which stabilizes the product, are made of less expensive woods, not because they lack strength and stability, but because they are available in large quantities and lack the figure desired for furniture, etc. Finely-figured woods are comparatively scarce and high priced. When cut into veneers, they may be distributed among the maximum of ultimate consumers, thus conserving the supply of admirable woods.

The Piano
Pianos are really about the best exponents of the durability of plywood; upright and grand, they are all veneered, and they endure without harm wide extremes of heat and cold, dryness and moisture. They are easily the best furniture that goes into the home; they are neglected and abused, yet preserve their appearance and usefulness for many years, rarely, if ever, falling because of the veneered construction. The pin blocks, which take the tremendous strain of the piano strings, are often made of plywood composed of five layers of hard maple veneers. The cases of the most expensive radio and phonograph cabinets are made of plywood, faced with beautifully matched veneers.

While the production and consumption of veneers and plywood are in-

creasing rapidly as people in all walks of life recognize their utility and beauty, there are still some who have not investigated and cling to obsolete prejudices. Plywood is one of the most useful substances to which the public has access—good for almost anything from an automobile floor to a piano top—something about which it is wise to be well-informed.

Chives in Dried Beef Gravy

Although just plain "creamed chipped beef" is very good, the addition of a teaspoonful of finely-chopped chives—or parsley if preferred—turns the dish into a more sophisticated affair. Two tablespoonfuls of butter, blended with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, will thicken 2 cupfuls of milk to form the foundation for serving three or four persons. A heaping tablespoonful of dried beef, picked into tiny pieces and all the "threads" removed, should be allowed for every cupful of cream sauce, and ¼ teaspoonful of chopped chives or parsley allowed to each cupful of the gravy.

If one serves this on rounds of well-buttered, piping-hot toast, with grape or currant jelly for an appetizer, one will have a meal that no one will scorn. Baked potatoes are nice to go with this gravy, though mashed ones do equally well.

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A recent food and cookery exhibition, the humble poached egg was the basis of some such elaborate and fine decoration that the word culinary "art" seemed very applicable. Each egg had on the top a small red and green geometrical design that might have been stenciled on it so accurate and clear was each tiny detail. But every part had been cut out in tomato or cucumber and put on by hand.

Organized by the Association Culinaire Française de Londres, this was a display of standard work by the French chefs at all the big hotels. The white sauce covering on chicken or turbot was the background on which were drawn further pictorial subjects such as a windmill or a ship. A poultard in a bed of jelly was decorated with borders of miniature bundles of asparagus heads, and small crayfish made a bright edging to some of the fish dishes. But the triumph of originality was a cleverly reproduced millpond in the form of an inverted slab of green jelly in which lobster fished imperceptibly with a parol of filleted sole above his head! None of these dishes was for competition, but a first prize was awarded to an Italian exhibit in which sweet and salt sculpture played an important part.

Utensils That Work Expeditiously
Women visitors were greatly interested in kitchen time-and-labor-saving devices seen on various stands. The way in which a very simple small bread and bacon slicer cut through a new loaf, suggested, for instance, a great economy of time and effort in making sandwiches for motor picnics or for school entertainments and would also be very useful in a home where there were children. An inexpensive substitute was a bread knife with a serrated edge. The efficiency of this was proved when an assistant who had never used it before sliced it up and cut a thin slice of a new loaf most expeditiously.

A mechanical sieve with an adjustable roller and knife which simplifies another tedious cooking process was also excellent. It will make bread-crumbs even from new bread, which is in capital for straining soup purées. Among the smaller gadgets was a very useful sugar sifter for cooking, with a hinged lid set with prongs which fitted into the holes in the pierced top to prevent them from getting clogged. A new can opener was also extremely popular. With one motion it pierced a hole in the side of the tin under the lid, and from this point the lid was simply cut right off as with a pair of scissors, leaving a neat beveled edge instead of a jagged one. Fowl dissection which have been used in France for years, but had not found their way to England before, were

also exhibited. They are like a pair of pruning shears and are used as an aid to the difficult task of cutting the joints of poultry and game. A delightfully simple and practical novelty was a sprinkler on a rubber cork, that would fit practically any bottle, to use for sprinkling clothes when ironing.

Automatic Folding Tables

One stand was showing some capital automatic folding wall tables for saving space in small kitchens and flats. The kitchen version in deal had a porcelain steel top. It had no hinges and folded flat against the wall with a one-hand action. For a narrow hall or for a side table in a dining-room this is made in oak, and for a bedside table there is a carved oak version. A white enameled bathroom seat on the same lines was also shown. Another folding wall table, as strong as a kitchen table, had legs which folded away underneath when the table was closed against the wall. This is made with or without a porcelain top and would be very valuable in a small kitchen as an extra cooking table.

A demonstration was being given of a solid fuel, a by-product of calcium carbide, to take the place of wood alcohol. A very useful picnic outfit had a fuel container surrounded by a windscreen and the whole thing packed into a quart aluminum saucepan in which water could be heated or soup warmed. A little case contained an outfit including tongs and an iron to be heated with the same fuel. And a practical small oblong stand served the triple purpose of heating tongs or an iron and boiling a kettle.

A new perforated rubber mat for use at the sink had a layer of rubber under the perforations which prevented the wet and dirt from falling upon the floor so that both were retained, and the mat could be shaken outside. The mats have level edges so that they can be placed side by side to form a runner in a passage.

Among the interesting food demonstrations was one by which it was being proved that gelatine can be used instead of egg in binding meat for rissoles and many other things. It was also good to learn of the increasing popularity of some excellent and inexpensive nonalcoholic drinks being supplied by an old-established firm.

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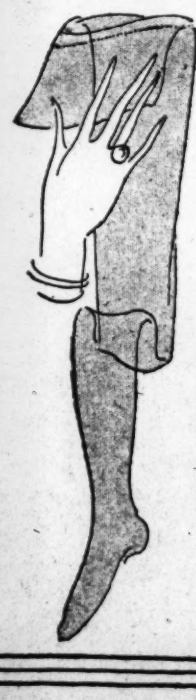
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Special Features

Sunset Stories

A Home for Terry

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl named Alice Martin. She lived in an apartment house in a big city with her father and mother. Alice had no brothers and sisters. She was only four years old and too little to go to school, so she was sometimes a lonely little girl.

One day Mother took Alice to market with her and while she went into the shops she told Alice that she might play on the sidewalk if she would promise not to go away. So Alice walked up and down looking in the shop windows.

First came a candy shop, and then the toy shop. The toys certainly looked as if they were saying, "Oh, please take me out to play!"

Alice looked quite a long time to see which one she really wanted and finally decided on a pair of roller skates.

Next came the animal store. This was the most fascinating of all. Here were the dearest little puppies and kittens and bowls of goldfish.

"Oh dear," thought Alice, "which one of these could I love the best? And then a dear little fox terrier stood up with his forepaws on the window and cocked his ear and looked at Alice as much as to say, "Take me out for a run with you."

Alice ran back to the baker's and met Mother coming out. She took her by the hand and dragged her along until they came to the animal shop.



"Oh Dear," Thought Alice, "Which One of These Could I Love the Best?"

You know we have only four rooms and he would not be happy shut up in the house."

"But, Mumsie, he's shut up in the window and he would be happier with us. Please, please buy him for me."

me. I have lots of pennies in my bank and I'll give them all for that darling puppy."

"Well, dear, we will think about it, but I can't see any way to keep him just now."

Alice almost cried, but she knew that would not help so she said: "Well, Mumsie, may I go into the store to pet him?"

So in they went, and the man who owned the shop said that Alice might pet the puppy. He licked her hand and barked happily.

"That's the best puppy I have in the shop," said the man, "and I wish that I could sell him because there is so little room to run about in here."

Alice looked longingly at Mother, but Mother only smiled, and then they thanked the man and went to the park to play until supper time.

The next morning Alice woke up early and her first thought was about the puppy.

Mary, the washer woman, came that morning and Alice went up to the roof with her to hang up the clothes. While they were there, suddenly Alice jumped up and down clapping her hands and crying: "Oh, I know a way, I know a way!"

She begged Mary to hurry up, and soon they were down in the apartment again.

Alice ran to her mother and said: "I know where to keep the puppy. Up on the roof!"

And would you believe it? In about an hour they had that puppy on the roof. The janitor came up with a dog house which he had in the cellar, and he said that he would get some earth and fix up a nice little yard for the puppy to scratch in.

Alice named the puppy Terry, and loved him and took care of him, and she never felt lonesome any more.

In the Lighter Vein

OBLIVION

Yokel (relating his experience after a visit to town): "Nothing impressed me like the kindness of the bus conductor. Ol gets in an' stretches me legs, the conductor see as I'm tired. 'Why don't 'ave a bus to yourself?' 'e says, 'as kind as you like.'—London Opinion.



Vicari: "I see they're laying the telephone wires underground along there."

Rustic: "Ah, make it a bit more private, like."

SHAKESPEARE AND RADIO

"Ah, stand by,"—"Antony and Cleopatra."

"Take up some other stations."

"—Coriolanus."

"His lecture will be done ere you have tuned."—"Taming of the Shrew."

"Then my dial goes not true."

"—All's Well That Ends Well."

"'Tis no matter how it be in tune, so it makes noise enough."

"—As You Like It."

"And those musicians that shall play to you hang in the air a thousand leagues from hence."

"—Henry IV."

—Boston Transcript.

NEEDED A BARGE

Marjorie: "You're a musician, aren't you? Well, come with us on our canoeing trip tomorrow, and bring your instrument."

Harvey: "All right, but I'm warning you I play the pipe organ."

—Detroit News.

THE DIFFERENCE

He: "I make the money."

She: "And I make it stretch."

WHY NOT?

Producer: "It would be impossible to use your play. It's too long for the stage."

Amateur: "Couldn't you use a larger one?"

THE OTHER KIND

"Does much food go to waste in your home?"

"Yes, to wait."

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

RAILROAD earnings have reached a point where a return of approximately 6 per cent on the tentative valuation, as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is indicated for 1926. This is equal to 5.25 per cent, or better, on the property investment, as computed by the carriers.

The difference between these two bases amounts to several billions of dollars. The railroads figure their earnings, and so announce them, upon the book value of their properties, which means the actual cash investment in the roads. The higher the investment shown, the smaller the percentage return of earnings based thereon becomes. Hence, the much lower return on the investment than is reported by the commission. The latter has fixed the estimated value of the railroads at \$18,900,000,000 in 1919, since which time it has added approximately \$2,500,000,000 to this amount.

The spread between the earnings which the Government reports, and that which the railroads admit, may readily reach 1 per cent. If the railroads continue to increase the sum representing property investment, while the commission adds only a small amount to its tentative valuations annually, the difference will grow.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honest Showman

Courtenay, B. C.

Special Correspondence

THE country fair would be a happier place if all the showmen were like the man operating the coconut stand at the annual fair held here. During a period when business was brisk a patron purchased 25 cents' worth of sweets. On being handed a quartage for change, the patron said: "But I've got 75 cents coming, haven't I? I gave you a silver dollar surely."

"No," said the showman, "I don't think so. I haven't taken a silver dollar all day; but I'll see if I have such a coin with the rest of my money." A search of his pockets failed to disclose the large coin, and the patron walked away.

On reaching home at night and counting out his takings for the day, one of the first pieces of money to be seen was a big silver dollar. In the next issue of the local paper the following advertisement appeared:

"If the gentleman who handed me the silver dollar at coconut stand Fair Day will communicate with me I will make it right. My mistake, Gordon Thomas, Royston, Phone 184Q."

usually. While close students of economics appreciate the distinction between the two methods employed, there is an ambiguity which makes it difficult for the average person to determine which is the correct item to use. The tentative valuation of the I. C. C. is held to be the more authentic figure to use, reflecting as it does only the net increases in expenditures for improvements.

Motor Truck Competition

Little as it appears, the supremacy of the railroad in freight transportation is seen by R. Bell, assistant general manager of the London & North Eastern Railway, as a result of a study of conditions in the United States. He notes that there are 2,500,000 motor trucks on the highways, but their total capacity is less than 3 per cent of the capacity of all railroad freight cars.

Automatic Block Signals

The movement of the automatic signals is controlled by currents flowing through the rails. In a block of a mile in length, for instance, the current originates in a battery beside the track, goes through the rail to the block signal, and holds the signal arm upright, indicating that the track is clear. The current returns through the relay, and by means of a wire to the opposite rail, thence back through that rail to its starting point.

When a train enters the block, the circuit is broken, as the current seeks the line of least resistance and therefore passes through the axle of the first set of locomotive wheels to the opposite rail and back to the battery. The current which held the signal arm upright being thus shut off, the semaphore drops to a "stop" position, thereby affording protection for the train while it is in that block.

If a switch should be opened in the block, this likewise would break the circuit and cause the signal to assume a stop position.

Train Orders Criticized

In a recent address, H. M. Sperry, an engineer specializing in signal matters, stated that approximately 47,000,000 train orders are issued annually in the United States. These are orders from the dispatcher respecting the movement of trains. Mr. Sperry cited specific instances where a mishap had been caused by illegible writing; by the engineer not reading all the orders; and by an engineer overlooking an order he had read and presumably understood.

On single track particularly, such occurrences can be overcome in large part by more intensive use of block signals. With 70,000 engineers in service, it can be estimated that they receive an average of nearly three orders per trip, which actually, is less than the true average on roads where many train orders are issued, because many engineers on roads equipped with signals, do not receive any orders at all en route.

Pennsylvania Freight Record.

On a recent day, the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad moved 10,066 freight cars over the Allegheny Mountains. These were handled in 185 trains—95 east and 91 west. The actual number of cars were evenly divided between eastbound and westbound, the smaller number of westbound trains being accounted for by the fact that more empties are hauled westward.

Cascade Tunnel

The longest railway tunnel in America is being built by the Great Northern Railway, to reduce the grade, eliminate many snowsheds and save some mileage. The tunnel, which will be 7 1/2 miles in length, is being built between Seattle and Bellingham, in the Cascade Mountains. In connection with it, an electrification project of 10 1/2 miles is on the way to completion.

Other long tunnels in the United States are the Moffat (Colorado) 8 1/2 miles, the Culebra, under Rogers Pass (British Columbia) 5 miles, Hoosac (Mass.) 4 1/2 miles. The longest in the world is the Simplon in Switzerland, second in length, 9 miles.

Canadian National Railways

Gross and net earnings of the Canadian National for the year will show a record, the reports for the first 11 months indicate. During that time, gross amounted to \$243,000,000 and net \$90,000,000. The latter figure is more than \$9,000,000 above the net earnings for the entire year of 1925. The operating ratio was 83 per cent compared with 85 per cent in 1925. Few railroads reflect more completely, the energy of their executive officers than does the C. N. R., which has progressed so remarkably under Sir Henry W. Thornton.

Springfield Station Opened.

The new station at Springfield, Mass., has been opened for business. It serves jointly the Boston & Albany, New Haven, and Boston & Maine railroads.

Of Interest to Travelers

A new train from New York to connect with the Augusta Special of the Southern Railway has been established by the Pennsylvania, leaving at

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What They Are Saying

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WALTER JOHN SHERMAN: "Fifty years from now men will not be studying history by the dates of battles, but by the emergence of ideas, the upsurge of great ideals."

WILLIAM M. JARDINE: "The farmer has learned to become efficient in production. Now he must learn to become efficient in marketing—and that requires organization."

ROY L. SMITH: "Every generation finds it hard to approve the changes the next generation makes."

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Golf, fishing, tennis, polo, bowling, on-the-green, horseback riding, and sailing on the numerous spring fed lakes, are a few of the things to do at Lakeland. There is a daily open air band concert in one of the parks.

Or, if you prefer just to rest in the warm sunshine, you will find no other place more restful. Year round sunbathers come here just for the sunshine and quietude.

Illustrated booklet (10c) giving accommodation rates gladly sent.

Write care of Chamber of Commerce 448 Massachusetts Avenue Lakeland, Florida

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These 300 Rooms with Baths—100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4

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A good European plan hotel that you will feel comfortable in. Excellent cafes and coffee shop.

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The Press of the World

TO THE DOGS?

Detroit News: That 3000 students should give up their holidays and pay their own expenses to attend a conference which has for its object the discussion and possible solution of the problems of modern youth, is, in the opinion of A. R. Elliott, executive secretary of the National Student Conference, in session in Milwaukee, sufficient answer to the calamity howlers who say the nation is going to the dogs through the alleged immorality of present-day youth.

Leavenworth Journal: Oil on the troubled waters won't help conditions in Nicaragua. It's oil that's troubled the waters.

VOCATIONAL IDIOMS

The Times (London): Most of the leading vocations have a vocabulary, an idiom, a choice of metaphor peculiar to themselves. "Leisure" is not an established term, but it is a very real thing. And what of the other nameless but highly individual brands of jargon which prevail among politicians, city men, and even civil

servants? The politician, for instance, unless he is uncommonly original, departs at his peril from a certain stereotyped routine of phrase. He ventures to think this; he "makes bold to predict" that; he is "not ashamed to confess" the other. He even goes so far as to remark a special name of metaphor to particular situations. When, for instance, there is a threat of serious industrial trouble, there is first a "deadlock," a "door is shut." It may in an unfavorable case be "banged, barred, and bolted." Ministers then proceed to "explore avenues." This may result in the reopening of the "door," or alternatively in the construction of a "golden bridge" over which the party which is required to make the most concessions may retire without hurt to its dignity. But no one will feel quite happy unless each of these phrases has been faithfully recorded by recourse to the thesaurus which political usage has consecrated to it.

Regina Leader: If my intellects cost me anything, it isn't worth while to make them.

SALTUS CLUB IS AGAIN CHAMPION

**Wins U. S. Junior Team
Fencing Title for Second
Successive Year**

Successive Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—For the second year in succession the junior fella team of the J. Sanford Salsus Club of the French Y. M. C. A. captured the United States junior fella fencers' championship. The victors at the Fencers' Club. Two members of the successful team last year, Warren A. Dow, and Herbert E. Twyefort, were champions of the trio, with Marcel Pasche the new recruit. Seven teams entered the competition, arranged by lot as follows:

1.—New York Athletic Club, with Bela Nagy, Reginald Shelfield, and Juan Puertes; against Fencers' Club, with Joseph L. Lewis, and Charles P. Gardigo.

2.—Fencers' Club wdn. 5 bouts to 2.

3.—Strip No. 2-3, Sanford Salsus Club, with H. E. Twyefort, W. A. Dow, and Marcel Pasche; against Washington Square Fencers, with William Bloch, A. A. Sinclair, and Pieter Mijer. Salsus Club won, 5 bouts to 3.

4.—Columbia University, with D. S. Evans, Roberto Silva, and Ugo A. Alessandrini; against Yale University, with Cornell Ewert, and Charles P. Babcock. 23. This was the best match of the evening, but finally the victory went to Columbia, when the final bout was won by Ewert in the ninth bout, the score being 5-4.

5.—New York Turn Verein, with Jean Paul Richter, Martin Hirsch, and Hans Hensen; in the first round and met the Salsus team in the first semifinal. Salsus Club won five bouts in five. Then Fencers' Club displaced Columbia, 5 bouts to 1, in the other semifinal.

In the final, Salsus Club was six bouts to five. The victors of the Fencers' Club, winning five out of six bouts. Lewis made the best showing for the losers, winning one bout and conceding the other.

Herbert E. Twyefort defeated George Cardigan, 5-2.

Warner A. Dow defeated R. D. Elwell,
5-3; J. L. Levis, 5-4.
Marcel Pasche defeated R. E. Elwell,
5-4; J. L. Levis, 5-4.
Joseph L. Levis defeated H. E. Twyef-
fort, 5-4.

RUTGERS ELECTS AND AWARDS
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 7.
Twenty members of the 1926 Rutgers College football team received varsity letters last night and Herbert E. Lorenz '26, star end for the last two seasons was elected captain for 1927. E. K. Goldschmidt '27, star tackle and Joseph J. Grier '27, played in more than a million yards of games for the 1926 season and they were awarded letters. Twenty members of the freshman class were

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MONITOR

VERTISING

LIVE-STOCK

MART SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Fed Steers Gain 50 to 75 Cents—Yearlings Also Up—Hogs Strong

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (Special).—The year 1927 ushered in a generally improved live stock market with the exception of fat lambs. Shippers set the pace in cattle and hogs, and weighty fed steers responded quickly to the change of well fed lambs.

On some seasons on the Chicago live stock market approximately 50 per cent of the hogs went to outside interests.

Fed steers with weight gained rapidly in buyers' favor, a recent development, and sold more nearly in line with yearlings. Turnouts amounted to 50 and 75 cents, and in instances, more on steers scaling above 1,000 pounds, and while hardly enough little cattle are coming to furnish a dependable criterion of values, yearlings advanced 25 to 50 cents.

A slightly easier feeling prevailed in the closing market on short fed steers which again predominated this week, indicating that the market will probably attract larger runs early next week. The stronger price position now occupied by heavy fed steers was a relief to many handlers who had been holding out fat six to eight weeks earlier for a higher market.

Exceptionally broad shippers demand for hogs, particularly for lighter scaling under 200 pounds, carried the latter 35 to 40c higher. Heavy butchers sold at the lower limits of the narrow price range, and gained 10 to 20c.

Comparatively little price change featured the early trade on lambs, but closing prices broke 20c higher, according to a review by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Most of the fed steer run had been fed only a couple of weeks, and considering that dropping percentages have fallen 3 to 4 per cent during the last few weeks, prices are substantially higher than a month earlier.

In fact, few steers carrying weight to go below 50, and offers at \$10 to \$15.50 were made in many instances for the cattle that had been fed 10 to 30 days. Heavy fed steers went to \$17.75 paid for 1410 pound and 1496 pound averages, and best yearlings offered between \$12.25 and \$12.75.

It was largely \$12 to \$12.75 market on 80 to 90 pound weaned lambs on the closing session, shippers taking choice lambing stock at the close. Weight was penalized, most 95 to 100 pound offerings going at \$11.50 to \$12.25. Yearlings went higher at \$16.00 to \$16.50. Hay for hogs was sold at \$12.50 for hogs weighing 100 to 120 pounds.

Numerous loads of hogs scaling 200 pounds downward scored \$12.10, the week's highest price, paid at the close. A spread of \$1.10 to \$1.20 was taken the bulk of the desirable 140 to 200 pound selections, with kinds scaling 210 to 300 pounds at \$11.75 to \$12.25, and 325 to 350 pounds at \$11.75 to \$12.25.

Featuring the week's trade being that lights supplanted heavy butchers as market toppers.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow: Boston New York
Renewal rate 5 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outside bank 5 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' coin loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individual coin loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 37 1/2¢
Bar silver in London 24 1/2¢
Bar gold in London 104 3/4¢
Mexican dollars 40 1/2¢

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges \$85,000,000 \$105,000,000
Year ago today 85,000,000 125,000,000
Year ago today 40,000,000 110,000,000
T. B. Bank credit 35,511,002

Acceptance Market
Prime eligible banks—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
30 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90 days—3 1/2% 3 1/2%
4 months—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
6 months—4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Non-eligible eligible banks in general 1/4 per cent higher.

Leading Federal Reserve Bank Rates
The 12 central reserve banks in the United States and branches in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4%	Copenhagen	5 1/2%
Chicago	4%	London	5%
Cleveland	4%	Lisbon	5%
San Francisco	4%	Madrid	5%
St. Louis	4%	Paris	5%
New York	4%	Prague	5 1/2%
Richmond	4%	Riga	5%
San Antonio	4%	Sofia	5%
San Francisco	4%	Stockholm	5%
St. Louis	4%	Warsaw	5%
New York	4%	Vienna	5%
Philadelphia	4%	Zurich	5%

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous
Sterling	\$4.84 1/2	\$4.81 1/2
France	125.15	125.10
Belgium	35.15	35.10
Switzerland	125.15	125.10
Italy	100.15	100.10
Spain	165.15	165.10
Portugal	200.15	200.10
Greece	100.15	100.10
Austria	100.15	100.10
Poland	100.15	100.10
Hungary	100.15	100.10
Rumania	100.15	100.10
Yugoslavia	100.15	100.10
Serbia	100.15	100.10
Croatia	100.15	100.10
Slovenia	100.15	100.10
Montenegro	100.15	100.10
Albania	100.15	100.10
Bulgaria	100.15	100.10
Russia	100.15	100.10
Ukraine	100.15	100.10
Byelorussia	100.15	100.10
Lithuania	100.15	100.10
Latvia	100.15	100.10
Estonia	100.15	100.10
Finland	100.15	100.10
Sweden	100.15	100.10
Norway	100.15	100.10
Denmark	100.15	100.10
Iceland	100.15	100.10
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Greenland	100.15	100.10
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Antarctic Islands	100.15	100.10

Foreign Exchange Rates
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Lithuania	100.15	100.10
Latvia	100.15	100.10
Estonia	100.15	100.10
Finland	100.15	100.10
Sweden	100.15	100.10
Norway	100.15	100.10
Denmark	100.15	1

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(Continued)



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NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

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Massachusetts

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, entering upon his second term as Chief Executive, clearly indicated, in his annual message to the two houses of the State Legislature, his ability to formulate at least two constructive policies. He has been able, through the service already rendered, to discover what

In the Light of Experience

he declares to be important particulars in which the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth may be advanced by specific changes in two wholly unrelated laws or policies. One of these is the statute defining the duties and powers of the Department of Public Utilities. The second is the existing law governing the pensioning of public employees.

It is insisted, and apparently with reason, that the Massachusetts law defining the powers and duties of the Department of Public Utilities falls short of accomplishing one highly desirable purpose. It is pointed out by the Governor that while the commissioners have ample power under the statutes to conduct hearings, on their own motion, for the purpose of determining whether rates charged by public utilities other than gas and electric light companies are fair and reasonable, the initiative is denied in respect to those two utilities. Under the law as it now stands, it is shown, the mayor of a city, the selectmen of a town, or twenty customers served by a gas or electric company, may file a written complaint upon which the commissioners may order a reduction in rates. Discussing the weakness of this method, the Governor observes that while theoretically it may seem easy to obtain the signatures of dissatisfied patrons to such a complaint, in practice the plan is not successful. He continues:

"The customers of these companies ought not to be expected to put in the time and money and to take the trouble necessary to raise the rate question. It is too much to ask of them. It should be done by the public officials in charge of the matter. The Department of Public Utilities has ample power under the statutes to conduct hearings, on its own motion, for the purpose of determining whether rates charged by other public utilities are fair and reasonable, and to fix reasonable rates, but has no such power with respect to gas and electric companies. There can be no sound reason for giving the department power to initiate inquiries into rates in the case of other public utilities while withholding it with respect to gas and electric companies."

We believe the position taken is unassailable. It should be the duty of these regulatory and supervisory commissions, both in the states and in the Nation, to see to it that just and reasonable rates are fixed for all public utilities. These commissions, to insure this, must be empowered to act upon their own initiative in all cases, as well as upon complaint or petition regularly presented. As Governor Fuller so forcefully puts it, these commissions should be made, in fact, the guardians of the public interest. They should require reports and be able to analyze them, "so that they can secure a proper relationship between returns to stockholder and charges to consumer, always bearing in mind that the consumer has not been afforded that best protection which can be given to any consumer, namely, competition for his patronage." It is observed that the advantage of competition has been denied the public by granting to the utility companies an absolute monopoly in the fields which they occupy. This grant imposes upon such agencies as those provided by the public for its own protection the responsibility of assuring fair treatment to all concerned.

In the matter of pensions for public employees indiscriminately, it is urged in the message that the drain upon the taxpayers is becoming more and more burdensome. Despite this, there is a determined effort, it is found, to increase not only the number of pensioners, but the amounts paid to the beneficiaries individually. Governor Fuller admits that he is inclined to the opinion that all such pensions should be abolished. It is difficult for him to defend a system which provides for those who have been employed by the State at good wages a pension fund raised by taxpayers already heavily burdened. He declares the system to be both unfair and inequitable. "The whole pension system," he says, "discourages thrift and sets up in our midst a preferred class who are maintained without working." More specifically, he observes:

"The Legislature should decide whether the Commonwealth and its subdivisions are to continue pensioning public employees or whether such pensions should be abolished. If the pensioning of public employees is to continue, then some fair, general scheme should be enacted, treating all alike and all fairly and with due regard to the taxing public."

Over a large part of the United States farming operations connected with the tilling of the soil have ceased, and while in the dairy and stock-raising regions there is still much routine work to be done, the farmers have a season of comparative leisure. As the average farmer sits reading, or listening to the radio, these long winter evenings, it would be a matter of some public interest to know the course of his thoughts. He reads of the distribution of "melons" in the form of stock dividends, by great industrial and public utility corporations, in sums so large that he can hardly comprehend them. Banks report vast earnings; merchandising shows large profits; the high quotations for many railway stocks testify to the prosperity of the transportation interests. From the cities and industrial centers comes the prevailing note of a prosperous year for finance, manufacturing and commerce.

Reading his farm journal, or his local newspaper, the farmer finds no record of similar prosperity for agriculture. There are no headlines announcing, "Wheat Growers to Pay Stock Dividend of 40 Per Cent," or "Cattle Raisers Pay Extra Dividend on Common Stock." There are no reports of earnings showing that collectively the farmers have made profits such as those gained by the bankers. Press dispatches saying that the Congress is about to enact a law reducing the rate of interest on loans to the railways to 4½ per cent contain

no suggestion that the National Government should lend money to the farmers at that rate.

Would it be at all surprising if the farmer thinks that there is something fundamentally wrong, when conditions in the great basic industry that supports manufacturing, commerce, transportation and finance are relatively so unfavorable? The farmer knows, for instance, that of the \$200,000,000 paid as a stock dividend to the shareholders of the United States Steel Corporation a certain percentage came out of the farmers' pockets through higher prices for wire fencing, implements, machinery and all other articles into which steel enters. He knows that the high freight rates that he pays have contributed to the large earnings of the railways. The high interest he pays on mortgages helps the banks earn good dividends. The handsome profits in many lines of merchandising are to a great extent derived from sales to farmer customers. By his work in producing the Nation's food and clothing, the farmer makes possible the great wealth accumulated by a relatively small number of persons. Is he thinking how a readjustment can be brought about that will give him a larger share of the wealth that he produces?

Ever since Chang Kai-shek, the Cantonese leader, began his rapid advance toward the Yangtze valley and virtually brought half of China under his control, the situation in the Far East has been acute. At no time, however, has it been so critical as it is now. Hankow is the focal point. There apparently the coolies got out of hand, besieged the British concession, demolished the barricades and damaged the consulate. Feeling that it would be impossible to hold the masses in check without firing, the British armed forces retired, leaving the concession in charge of the Cantonese.

It is idle to discuss the extent to which agitators are responsible for the manifestations against foreigners. And it is of little avail to determine how far the Soviet agents have succeeded in converting the Canton forces to their views. No secret has been made of the presence of Russian officials on certain occasions, or of the fact that if the Cantonese triumph in their aim to set up a government for all China, the Soviet influence will be in evidence. The fact is that a new situation has arisen, a new set of conditions confronts the powers which have a definite interest in China. And these conditions Great Britain has been among the first to recognize.

Recently it embodied proposals for a modern policy in a memorandum which it submitted to the representatives of the powers in Peking. The purport was to meet the claims of Chinese nationalism, to try to show the whole of China that the powers had no desire to subject the country to foreign domination. Belgium agreed with the British point of view. Italy accepted the proposals, with reservations. France declined to commit itself, because it preferred to await developments and avoid the appearance of favoring the North or the South. In this attitude it is believed to be supported by Japan.

Obviously there is a division among the powers. The unity which it was customary to observe in the face of a menacing situation is absent, and without it the prospect of a happy solution is remote. The agitators are conscious of the lack of unity, and no doubt intend to profit thereby. Few will deny that there is room for improvement in the policy of the powers toward China. The treaties as a whole need revision. The extraterritorial arrangements require modification. Diplomacy should be brought up to date. But these alterations cannot be hurried, and before they can receive the serious consideration they require, unity must be re-established. Without a united front there is little hope of beneficial action from the outside.

Meanwhile attention is centered upon Hankow. What is happening there may have an important bearing upon the future of China.

Some of the perplexities which made difficult the enactment by Congress of the original law limiting the admission of aliens into the United States to a quota basis, thus materially reducing the number which might gain admission during any one year, seem to attend the effort to reapportion the quotas in conformity to the Immigration Act of 1924. It is therein provided that the President shall, on or before April 1, 1927, by executive order, fix the quotas for each country, using as a basis what are defined as the "national origins" of aliens and their descendants who have become or are by birth citizens of the United States.

This new basis of establishing the quotas, if put into effect, would supersede the quotas worked out on the basis of the census taken in the year 1890. It has been the prevailing impression that this basis was a fairly acceptable one to all concerned. Still it is apparent that Congress had sought, by substituting the "national origin" clause as a basis, to induce a somewhat larger inflow of immigrants from northern European countries, in the meanwhile, with an established maximum as a safeguard, reducing the number eligible for admission from southern European countries. But it seems that in seeking to make the readjustment proposed, unexpected difficulties have arisen. Until recently immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland were included in a single bracket. Those from Russia and Poland were similarly treated. It seems that no correct separation of those thus included in the same classifications can be made in the effort to establish national origins. The commission which has the work in hand is reported to have found the task practically insuperable.

A way out apparently has been opened by the reported conclusion that the provision of the law requiring the issuance of an executive order fixing the new basis is directory merely, and not mandatory. This view seems to be strengthened by the language of the provision itself, which directs that in case the pro-

clamation is not made at the time provided, the quotas fixed therein shall not be in effect for any fiscal year beginning before the expiration of ninety days after the date of such proclamation.

By a logical construction of the wording it would appear that the quotas now established will remain in force until such time as it is found possible to fix new ones on an equitable and absolutely just basis. It is important, whatever the outcome of the present situation, to see to it that in the confusion the strict enforcement of established rules is not in any way relaxed.

The question may well be asked, Why did the venerable St. Andrews in Scotland go outside its British boundaries and select for its Lord Rector Dr. Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, in succession to Rudyard Kipling, and such other luminaries as the Earl of Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Sir James Barrie, who have in turn held this exalted honorary office? The answer is the man himself. If general culture, intrepidity, unselfish labor in the service of others, represent together the criterion for this Scottish lord rectorship, certainly Fridtjof Nansen is an example to which the student youth may look up in complete confidence. The career of the famous Norwegian explorer in itself constitutes his letter patent and makes a survey of his accomplishments worth recounting.

It was directly in line with his life labors that Dr. Nansen chose for his rectorial address the subject of adventure. Few men have indeed made adventure, in its highest significance, so great a part of their experiences. This has been the case since his first polar trip, in 1882, to study animal life in the arctic regions, a trip which in 1887 and 1888 was followed by the epochal journey across Greenland on skis with five companions. Then came the famous expedition in the Fram, during the years from 1893 to 1896, while his "farthest north" remains as the crowning achievement of arctic exploration toward the close of the nineteenth century.

During the first decade of the twentieth century another Nansen claims attention. His influence in the peaceful solution of the Norway-Sweden dispute before the dissolution of the dual kingdom can hardly be overestimated. He became the first Minister of the independent Norway in 1917. During 1920-23 Dr. Nansen was the representative of Norway to the League of Nations. In addition he was High Commissioner of the Geneva conference for the repatriation of prisoners of war. Then followed his work as High Commissioner of the League of Nations for the relief of the Russian refugees. The following year he labored similarly in behalf of the Asia Minor refugees, providing food and protection for half a million Christian refugees. In 1922 Dr. Nansen was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. This honor was followed by his appointment as High Commissioner for the economic reconstruction of Greece.

Nansen's mandate for humanity comes to him as his right. Few have entered more wholeheartedly into the great task of aiding to put a torn world together. He made, besides, his own youth the right introduction to his ampler development. And yet, despite all that he saw which would have worked depression to one less evenly balanced than this stanch Norwegian, there is no single note of pessimism in what he has to say. In fact, his rectorial address spoke his belief in a world able to withstand any onslaught. If the world is out of joint, he told his interested audience at St. Andrews, it is for the youth to put it right.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen is the kind of man the age demands. St. Andrews has honored itself by doing him honor.

Editorial Notes

There is something in the composite statement on religion of the 100 clergymen of various denominations from more than fifty cities in the United States, compiled as a New Year message to the people of the country, that stirs thought in a more than slight degree. "The reality of man's spiritual nature and its relation to God makes him 'incurably religious,'" it reads in part. "He may be alien to the church and to its customs, but he usually believes in God and accepts the value of religion as a force in human life." And then it continues that "it is the purpose of religion to make God more fully known to men, in order that the fundamental needs of the race may be satisfied." It is about 300 years since John Selden wrote that religion is like the fashion, "one man wears his doublet slashed, another laced, another plain; but every man has a doublet. So every man has his religion. We differ about trimming." After all, the fundamental nature of humanity does not change greatly with changes of time or place.

Some of the advice that Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court of Boston, Mass., gave the other day in an impromptu talk on "Husbands and Wives," if widely observed, would do much toward making for greater harmony in many homes. "Let 'dad' keep in mind," he said in part, for example, "some of his own shortcomings, and he will understand the home picture better. It isn't so much the inquiry into some matters that irritates those being cross-examined as it is the manner in which the quizzing is done. Mutual confidence is necessary to the happiness of every home." And he urged further that a goodly measure of forbearance will bring to every household in 1927 a happier and more delightful atmosphere. Of a truth reciprocal kindness will offset many a misunderstanding.

As a new year begins, press dispatches comment on the improved relations between France and Germany, signs of which are international football matches, the increased sale of German books in France, the sound of Teutonic sibilants and gutturals on Paris boulevards, and the welcoming of German photoplays and music hall artists in French theaters. Contrast this condition with that of three years ago! The recent pardoning of six Germans sentenced by a French court-martial in the Rhineland also cannot fail to have a good effect, despite criticism of the war ministry at home.

Page a Plumber

SOMETHING happened to the water pipes at my house last night. This morning when I turned on the faucet nothing came but a low, dismal sound that seemed to have an echo far in the depths somewhere below stairs. Here was a situation to reckon with. One never misses the water until the well runs dry, nor does one realize the tragedy of stopped water pipes until on a cold and unyielding morning one hears that deep chortling chuckle from the plumbing. Certainly, a condition of this kind has its mission. It makes us appreciate the water when it flows.

I jumped back into bed and submerged. It was an occasion for study. How could I face the Home Secretary with the awful news. She said last night, with her usual calm and understanding sense of the fitness of things: "My dear, you had better look to the plumbing. The temperature seems to be dropping."

That was last night while we were sitting before the open fire with our two little girls, toasting in geniality and gratefulness for the shelter of a cozy roof. Frozen water pipes were very remote then.

"Oh, yes, to be sure, the plumbing. Yes, the plumbing; I must look to it."

And that was the last of that. The Home Secretary was never one to be saying, "I told you so." Nevertheless, I felt a certain timidity about breaking the news to her. Ours was an old house. It did not boast of what the modern dwelling calls "open plumbing." Certainly, it was not open this morning. During the night Mr. John Frost, artist that he is, apparently had got into our plumbing through an exposed place in the cellar. From the way he worked it was likely that Mrs. Frost, the Frost children, Grandpa and Grandma Frost and all the Frost in-laws had been holding a freezing bee in my cellar.

"You had better call a plumber," suggested the Home Secretary as we viewed the situation from our kitchen an hour later. Our little girls looked on, and one of them inquired if the pipes were frozen. I replied that I thought they were. She told the other little girl that Daddy thought the pipes were frozen, whereupon the other little girl, in her childish way, observed that Daddy appeared to be making a very conservative estimate of the situation.

Ordinarily, one does not leap from the realms of inexperience into the midst of the manual arts. There is a wide hiatus between the Ford and the Rolls Royce, but not to one who has confidence in his knowledge of the ways things ought to be done. Send for a plumber? Who? Me? I guess not. I'll do my own plumbing. Here, where's my wrench? Let's get to the crux of this situation.

Now, it seemed that the crux was beneath the kitchen floor where the cellar was unexcavated. I knew this unexcavated portion was there, but I had never seen it, and I have often wondered with what cunning and devices the plumber worked to get the water pipes there. To be the crux of a situation like this, it was one of the most inconvenient and inaccessible cruxes I had ever encountered.

However, to one who knows not the limitations of the too-well-informed, it was nothing. Yes, sir; where's my wrench? Where's my saw? Where's my hammer?

I cut an aperture in the floor under the sink and crawled halfway through it. My head, shoulders and arms were under the floor. The rest of me was in the kitchen. With an electric flashlight I found a great many pipes of various sizes extending in different directions. The question was: Which one was frozen, or were all frozen? I tapped them, thinking perhaps a frozen pipe gives off a more

solemn note than one which is functioning normally. The result led me to believe all were in the same state. All chimed with a very cheerful and staccato-plink!

Now, here was a situation: Half in the kitchen, half in the cellar, I pondered, silently, hopefully. I wish I had studied the plumbing art. I know not how long I remained thus, but after a time one of the little girls came to the aperture and peered down. She said:

"Daddy, what are you doing down there?"

"I am thinking," I answered, somewhat severely, for when one is trying to find the crux of a situation, particularly in such an attitude as I was assuming just then, one does not desire to entertain children. I heard one tell the other little girl that Daddy was down the hole thinking. The other little girl's reply, also couched in her childish but philosophic phrasing, was: that being the case, she was entirely certain everything would be quite all right in a short time. I have always admired that child's power of deduction.

It was very interesting down there. I had an opportunity to study the processes of foundation laying as applied a century ago. There were some intricate and interesting spider webs, too, and I soliloquized on how expert a spider has to be to weave so delicate a fabric; and how, most, too, hiding it away down here under the floor of an old house where it would not be seen, perhaps, once in a decade. Oh, well, everyone to his own methods. . . . But I must get back to the plumbing. . . . I wonder what a plumber would do in a case like this! How simple it all would be to a plumber. I mean a good plumber. . . .

Presently, a little bug came out from somewhere and watched me work, or rather, watched me think. He didn't seem at all alarmed, and waved his antennae in friendly salute. I waved back.

"Hello, there!" I said. "Do you know anything about stopped water pipes? Living down here the way you do, I'd think you'd know a good deal."

I may be mistaken, but it seemed that he turned his head on one side and eyed me quizzically. I am sure he was considering the situation. I would have given a month's pay at that moment to know his thoughts, but I never will, for just at that moment the Home Secretary called down from the kitchen:

"What did you say, dear?"

"Oh, nothing," I answered. "I was just discussing the matter with a little bug."

In which case one of the little girls ventured to remark, "It's time Daddy is coming up out of that hole."

I decided I would give the pipes—all of them—a hot bath, and told the little bug so, advising him to get out of the way. The Home Secretary managed to find some hot water. She was very resourceful that way. She put it in a watering pot, attached a piece of hose to the spout, and while she held it aloft I directed a stream on the pipes. That was a splendid idea and it ought to have been effective. But the pipes remained obdurate. Could a plumber do more?

While we were debating new measures the door bell rang. I was hoping it was a plumber who was dropping in for a friendly call before breakfast, and I tried to remember if we knew any plumbers well enough for them to call socially. The Home Secretary smiled broadly as she returned to the kitchen.

"It was a man in muddy overalls," she said. "He advises us that the street force is repairing a water main at the corner and the service will be discontinued for another hour."

F. H. W.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

THE new Governor of Rome, Prince Ludovico Spada Veralli Potenziani, had been in office for only a few days when he had already won the warm affection of the Romans, who are pleased to see a true patrician at the head of the civic administration. Although the prince is not Roman by birth, he spends a great part of the year in the capital, where he possesses stately palaces and where he enjoys great popularity as vice-president of the Automobile Club and as president of the principal tennis club. At the Capitol the new Governor has found inscriptions recording that two ancestors of his, Bernardino Cesare Spada and Girolamo Spada, held the dignity of Conservators of Rome in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The founder of the Spada family is believed to have been Marino Spada, who was appointed by the Eastern Emperor Leo III Governor of Italy in the Middle Ages. There being no direct male descendants in his mother's family, he inherited the title of Prince Spada and the beautiful Palazzo Spada, which is at present the seat of the Council of State and may become in the near future the new seat of the American Embassy. Prince Ludovico will at present govern the capital alone, as the two Vice-Governors and the ten rectors have not yet been appointed, pending the transformation of the administrative offices of the city.

On the proposal of Signor Mussolini, the Council of Ministers has approved a decree establishing a tax on all bachelors between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five years, and determining that the proceeds collected from this source should be devoted to the state-controlled institutions for the protection of maternity and child welfare. A year ago the Italian Prime Minister started a fund for the aid of indigent women and orphans, and during the past twelve months no less than 30,000 women and as many orphans and abandoned children have been assisted by the state. As, however, the funds for this institution were insufficient, Signor Mussolini has devised this new measure as a suitable means to provide for its needs, and he hopes to collect at least 100,000,000 lire a year from bachelors. The number of bachelors likely to come under this law is estimated at 3,000,000, and the tax will be graduated according to the differences in income and age. Between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five the tax will be progressive, while from forty-five to sixty-five it will gradually decrease.

The new tax has aroused great interest, and while in every city statisticians have been busy counting the number of bachelors, other writers have made careful historical researches to find precedents for this law in past legislations. Sparta, we are told, took quite drastic steps against unmarried persons. Also, in ancient Rome a tax was imposed on all bachelors and their lists were revised by the censors every five years, that is, at every general census. The Lex Julia et Papia Poppaea laid heavy penalties on unmarried persons and conferred benefits on the parents who had several children. A similar law of more recent date, promulgated by the King of the Two Sicilies, and modeled on a French edict issued during the reign of Louis XIV, imposed fines upon those who persisted in remaining in the state of bachelorhood.

According to an announcement made by the Italian Ministry of Communications, wireless telephones will shortly be introduced on Italian trains. The first experiments will be made in the express trains running between Milan and Bologna and Milan and Turin. It appears that the system used in Germany will form the basis of the Italian plan. The ordinary telegraph lines running by the side of the track will receive the waves transmitted from the small aerial placed along the roof of the transmitting coach. The tests hitherto made have been quite successful. A consortium between the principal Italian navigation companies has been formed for the purpose of constructing two new supertransatlantic lines displacing 35,000 to 40,000 tons, and costing approximately \$10,000,000 each. These two ships, which will be named respectively "Rex" and "Dux," as a tribute to King Victor Emmanuel and

Benito Mussolini, will do service from Italian ports to New York and Buenos Aires, and as they will be capable of a speed of forty knots, the journey from Naples to New York can be made in five days and that to Buenos Aires in seven. Signor Mussolini, who is personally taking a great interest in the construction of these new ships, has declared that the keels of the first of these liners will be laid within a few weeks, and that they will be completed in eighteen months. The secret of this great speed, which will be about fifteen knots more than the average speed of the world's fastest liner at present, lies, it is stated, in an Italian invention consisting of an arrangement of power units. It is said that this invention will also eliminate altogether the ship's vibrations.

The King and Queen of Italy were present at the inauguration of the National Show of Marine Art at the Exhibition Palace, in Rome. The object of this show is to promote greater knowledge and appreciation of marine art, somewhat neglected of late, and the organizers of the exhibition are to be congratulated for the beautiful collections of paintings, works in black and white, sculpture and decorative arts, all having the sea as the principal motive, which they have presented to the public. The exhibition, which will remain open until the end of January, is divided into various sections and each province has a hall devoted to it. The success of the show, the first of the kind to be held in Italy, has been very great.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Using Up the Dollars"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: An editorial in the Monitor entitled "Using Up the Dollars" has recently come to my attention. You say I have fallen into a popular error when I assert that high-pressure selling methods have used up the consumer's dollar. Then you say you would like to have me give the press a photographic reproduction of the used-up dollar as compared with the saved dollar, and that by doing so I would make an original contribution to economic knowledge.

I think this is begging the question. I have read THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for a good many years, and particularly its editorial page. I have been impressed with much of its logic, and I recall many editorials condemning liquor and indorsing prohibition, where you spoke of the economic waste, as well as the effect upon the morals of excessive drinkers. I think a dollar used up for liquor is an economic waste and is a used-up dollar, but to no greater extent than the using up of a dollar that has not been earned. When the human machine becomes unable any longer to continue its usefulness, it is lost, the same as a wrecked motorcar or locomotive.

Technically, there is no such thing as a used-up dollar, but I think it applies equally to everything as well as to installment buying. JAMES COUZENS.

Washington, D. C.

"Publicity by Postmark"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read with great interest the recent article in the Monitor entitled "Publicity by Postmark," in which were mentioned many post-mark slogans from different parts of the world, including "Buy Only Australian-Made Goods" and others from this country.

Hardly had I finished reading this article when the morning mail arrived, two of the letters bearing a new (to me) slogan, which may interest (and possibly please) those of your American readers who receive mail from Australia. It read:

Minimum letter rate to U. S. A. 2d. Addressee pays double deficiency. N. Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. T. D. K.